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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 1

Section 1

April 1, 1936

COMMODITY BILL PASSED

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill increasing capitalization of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and sent it to the White House. This would involve no new outlay of federal funds. The object of the legislation, as explained by its proponents, is to enable the corporation to borrow money privately at lower interest, the savings to be passed on to farmers in financing surplus cotton and corn holdings. (A.P.)

SUSPEND R.R. PICK-UP PLAN

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday suspended until November 1 a proposal by eastern railroads to establish free pick-up and delivery service. The service, which was to have become effective today, was vigorously protested by trucking interests at a hearing before the I.C.C. yesterday. Truck spokesmen centered their fire on the railroads' plan to allow 5 cents per hundred pounds to shippers and consignees performing pick-up and delivery service for themselves. (A.P.)

OHIO RIVER FLOODS

The Ohio River, nearing flood crest at Evansville, Ind., yesterday covered 21,000 acres of farm land and inundated about 50 city blocks. All families have been removed from the flooded area and WPA workers are patrolling the abandoned homes to prevent looting. John K. Jennings, district ^{relief} director, said the damage in this region would not be extensive. (A.P.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

Reciprocity trade agreements already concluded affect 32 percent of our total foreign commerce and this figure will be increased to 41 percent when agreements now under negotiation are completed, states The Index of the New York Trust Company, in its issue published yesterday. Total trade with the ten nations in the first category amounted to \$1,357,788,000 in 1935, and with the eight countries with which negotiations are in progress it totaled \$394,226,000. "A basic principle in the agreement," The Index says, "is the provision that all ^{concessions granted other} countries will be on a most-favored-nation basis; that is, similar concessions will be extended to like products imported from other countries and consequently the benefits of the treaties actually concluded will be widely extended..." (Press.)

Field "...There were not more than 100 field warehouses
Warehouses operating 10 years ago," says Business Week (March 28).
 "Warehouse receipts are circulating today on olives in
brine tanks, logs in booms, lumber in mill yards, petroleum in field
and terminal tanks, coal on users' docks, scrap iron in junk yards, air-
planes in the factory, sugar in refineries, wine in ageing tanks, whiskey
in distillery barrel houses and hay in stacks, among other things...Prac-
tically every development of the past 10 years has given the business a
boost. Hand-to-mouth buying and the disappearance of wholesalers in the
1920's provided the first real opening. Producers and manufacturers,
finding themselves required to hold inventories for the wholesaler and
retailer, turned to field warehousing to get extra working capital to
finance heavier stocks. Cannery, for instance, no longer sold the season's
pack as soon as canned but stored it, unlabeled and uncased, in the can-
nery until a buyer came along. Field warehouse receipts enabled them to
borrow the money to do that...There are no reliable guesses on the total
volume of receipts outstanding. Warehousemen know they have just started
to exploit the possibilities. They have had sufficient experience with
a sufficient variety of commodities to make them believe that their system
can be applied to practically all commodities..."

British Duty Until last year soybeans and soybean products were
on Soybeans imported into Great Britain duty free, but under the fi-
 nance act of 1935, a duty of 10 percent ad valorem was
imposed, says a London report in Northwestern Miller (March 25). Since
then, on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee the
duty has been increased to 20 percent ad valorem. This increased duty,
in the committee's opinion, will not cause hardship to consumers, as there
is a wide choice of cakes, meal and oil of other descriptions which they
can use instead. It is stated that the imports of soybean cake, meal and
oil have greatly increased in recent months in spite of the 10 percent
duty. The additional duty, which went into effect March 10, applies also
to sunflower and safflower seed oils.

Article Russell Lord writes in the April Survey Graphic
 on "The Forced March of the Farmers". An editorial note
says: "Mr. Lord takes us inside the surging agricultural procession on
the way from ruinous bursting barns to yesterday's--and today's--con-
trolled crops of basic foods and fabrics."

Hay-Harvesting The March 2 issue of the New Zealand Dairy Exporter
Machines says: "In a previous issue of the Exporter information
 was given regarding the system of grass drying now used
to come extent in England. In America they have now gone further and
introduced machines which will harvest and chop up the grass in the pad-
dock, blowing it into farm wagons. Using the grass drying system in con-
junction, grass can be cut in the paddock and stored the same day." The
article, "Hurrying in the Hay", says: "Farm implement manufacturers have
recently put on the market hay-harvesting machines the design of which is
based on experimental work during recent years by F. W. Duffee, of the

Wisconsin Experiment Station. Every step in the process of hay harvesting, from the standing grass to the cut hay mowed away in the barn, is done by machinery; only a small amount of hand labour with pitch forks is required. The machine includes a pick-up and carrier elevator drawn by a tractor that lifts the hay from the windrow to a hay cutter. After passing through the cutter the chopped hay is delivered into a tight box on a wagon or truck that accompanies the machine. At the barn the cut hay is unloaded into a fan and blown into the mow. On farms where artificial driers are used the hay harvesting machine has proved efficient in handling the freshly cut green grass...Mr. Duffee is now investigating the possibility of building a machine that will handle corn as well as hay..."

Congress,
Mar. 30

The Senate continued debate on S. 1424 to amend the packers and stockyards act 1921. Messrs. Cannon of Missouri, Tarver, Umstead, Thom, Buchanan, Thurston and Buckbee were appointed House conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937. The House continued debate on S. 3998 to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season. The Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 9009 to make lands in drainage, irrigation and conservancy districts eligible for loans by the federal land banks and other federal agencies loaning on farm lands, notwithstanding the existence of prior liens of assessments made by such districts and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2280). The Committee on Flood reported out with amendment H.R. 10836 to authorize the preparation of a comprehensive plan for controlling the floods, regulating the flow of waters, land reclamation and conserving water for beneficial uses, in the basins of the Sabine and Neches Rivers and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2282). The House passed H.J.Res. 553 extending the time for the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and file final report with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers generally.

Soil
Mechanics

T. T. Knappen and R. R. Philippe, Soils Mechanics Laboratory, U.S. Engineer Office, Zanesville, Ohio, write in Engineering News-Record on "Practical Soil Mechanics at Muskingum--1". An editorial note says: "The end of empirical methods in earth-dam design is predicted by the record of the soils laboratory work described in the series of articles begun in this issue (March 26). By analyses and model tests the engineers of the \$40,000,000 Muskingum River flood control works are adapting soils of widely different geological character to earth-dam construction with a close approach to predetermined exactness. This is the most notable advance in the practical application of soils mechanics in dam building since the remarkable work of R. R. Proctor described in Engineering News-Record, Aug. 31 and Sept. 7, 21 and 28, 1933. With the work done at the laboratory of the Muskingum project, empiricism has been further pushed from a dominating position and the design of earth dams is brought near to the realm of rational determination. In this and three succeeding issues the story of the laboratory is told by the engineers who put their faith in the helpfulness of soils mechanics and whose efforts have been rewarded by increased certainty and economy in design and construction."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $95\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Dur. Duluth $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. 99-103; Chi. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 104-105; No. 2 S.R.Wr., St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$ -103 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82. No. 2 rye Minneap. 48 $5/8$ -49 $5/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-67 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. $60\frac{1}{2}$ -62; St. Louis 63. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $3/8$ -24 $3/8$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ -28; Chi. $25\frac{1}{4}$ -27; St. Louis 28. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 55-66; No. 2 Minneap. 34-35. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $167\frac{1}{4}$ - $171\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.15-\$2.60 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.20 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in a few markets. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.35; Baldwins 70¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.71 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.28 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.32 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 cents; 91 Score, $29\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $29\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXL, No. 2

Section 1

April 2, 1936

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says the discussion of a tariff schedule, which has occupied the House of Representatives' attention since the Federal Parliament reassembled three weeks ago, was interrupted yesterday when Sir George Fairbairn, government supporter, moved adjournment to discuss "the alarming growth of imports from the United States, which is proving a grave menace to trade with Britain and other good customer countries and also to Australian export industries." Australian imports from the United States increased from nearly 10,000,000 pounds in 1933-34 to 14,000,000 last year and they are likely to be 16,000,000 in the current year. In 30 months Australia has shown an adverse balance amounting to 22,000,000 pounds.

COLD DAMAGE IN MIDWEST

April brought snow and wintry weather to most of the West last night, according to a Kansas City report by the Associated Press. The snow blanket provided moisture in the Kansas wheat belt, but cold caused concern to California orchardists and menaced thousands of sheep and lambs on Idaho's ranges. Severe damage to seedless grapes in the Modesto, Calif., area was reported, with some damage to other fruits and almonds. M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, said an estimate of sheepmen's losses due to cold was not possible. "About one-third of the million sheep (there also are a million lambs) were sheared," he explained. "It's these and their lambs that will be hardest hit. Lambs that don't die will be retarded in growth and development."

N.J. CROP SAMPLES BURNT

Fire that wrecked the interior of the soils house of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick yesterday afternoon destroyed more than 2,000 crop samples, some of which were the products of research since 1898. The institution's museum of early farm implements and machines in an adjacent building was threatened by the flames. Prof. A. W. Blair, experiment station soil chemist, said the loss of the crop samples was "irreplaceable". (New York Times.)

SPANISH LAND CONFISCATED

A Madrid report by the Associated Press says reports from Badajoz yesterday declared that more than 25,000 instances of confiscation of land by peasants have been recorded as the rural population became impatient over delay in legal redistribution of land. The movement was said to be spreading to Seville province.

Plant Nature (London, March 14) says: "An address on plant
Virus virus problems was given by Dr. Kenneth Smith at the Nor-
wich meeting of the British Association and is published
in Science Progress (30, No. 119, January, 1936). Dr. Smith, referring
to the 'breaking' or variegation of self-colored tulips, which has been
shown to be due to an insect-propagated virus disease, makes the inter-
esting suggestion that virus infection may be widespread as a cause of
flower variegation. Inoculation from the petals of variegated violas has
produced virulent mosaic diseases in healthy tobacco plants; there is
obviously an enormous field of work opening here of exceptional interest
to the horticulturist, who may yet be found inoculating flower strains
to obtain interesting variegated forms..."

Soviet "In no department of its vast economic planning under
Farming a dictatorship does the Soviet State show itself more com-
pletely the master than in agriculture, the last field which
it socialized," says Harold Denny in a Moscow report to the New York Times.
(March 28). "In agriculture, perhaps better than in anything else, this
country is now demonstrating what socialism in the Soviet sense really
means. This is especially apparent now as spring sowing advances north-
ward like a wave into the Ukraine as fast as the fields dry from the melted
snow. For this year for the first time the whole agricultural area of
this Soviet domain is being administered like one great farm--a farm of
240,000,000 acres. Every detail of this year's agricultural program, from
the number of wagonloads of fertilizer (485,000,000) to the amount of the
various crops which shall be produced, has been worked out by government
and party leaders, after discussions with farm leaders, for every district
of the country, and embodied in decrees. The amount of grain ordered pro-
duced, incidentally, is 104,000,000 metric tons, as compared with last
year's crop of 89,400,000, which will be far larger than any in the Soviet's
history..."

Farm Wisconsin farm organizations in 16 counties have or-
Forums ganized active groups for the public discussion of rural
problems, says a press report. The Wisconsin College of
Agriculture is aiding their plans to consider this season such questions
as: "Why don't farm boys and girls go to high school?"; "Is dairying
doomed in Wisconsin?"; "Who should pay the doctor bills?"; and "How can
you get your money's worth?" The general purposes of such a discussion
program are twofold: to work toward informed community opinion and to make
the individual an effective part of his community.

African Fauna "On January 14, 1936, the Convention for the Protec-
and Flora tion of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, signed by the dele-
gates of nine other countries towards the end of 1933,
came into force," says The Field (London, March 14). "Five of its signa-
tories have now ratified it; the United Kingdom, Union of South Africa,
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt and Belgium. A bill for ratification is under
consideration by the French Chamber. Three months after the ratification
by four of its signatories it was agreed that the convention should come

into force. Italy, Spain and Portugal have yet to sign. In view of the situation in Abyssinia it is not probable that immediate action can be expected in Rome, but the support of Portugal in view of the peculiarly interesting fauna of Angola is very desirable..."

Congress, The Committee on the Judiciary reported out with
Mar. 31 amendment H.R. 8442 making it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality, to prohibit the payment of brokerage or commission under certain conditions, to suppress pseudo-advertising allowances, to provide a presumptive measure of damages in certain cases and to protect the independent merchant, the public whom he serves and the manufacturer from whom he buys, from exploitation by unfair competitors (H.Rept. 2267).

Centrifugal Before a group of scientists and newspaper men the
Machine chemists of the du Pont Experimental Station exhibited recently a machine that whirls solutions at such speed that the centrifugal force generated exceeds gravity by 250,000 times. About a tenth of a teaspoonful of hemoglobin was slowly made to separate from the liquid in which it was carried. Dr. E. O. Kramer, in charge of the demonstration, made it plain that the machine was more than the familiar cream separator known to everyone. Centrifuges are installed in many industrial plants to separate heavy from light particles in a mixture. But this new machine differs in that it becomes possible to see and photograph the process of separation and to measure the sizes of molecules which are segregated. The du Pont chemists give the credit for the invention to Professor The Svedberg of the University of Upsala, a Nobel prize winner. (New York Times, April 1.)

Soybean Meal "The increased production of soybeans in this country,
as Fertilizer which is being fostered by the agricultural departments in a number of states as well as by industries using products made from this crop, has presented the problem of an economic use of the by-products," says American Fertilizer (March 21). "Other oil-producing vegetable products, such as cottonseed, castor beans, etc., find ready sale for the meal to both fertilizer and feed manufacturers. In the case of soybean meal, however, there is relatively little data available on its value as a fertilizer material. Agricultural chemists, however, are of the opinion that it will prove to be a satisfactory source of organic origin. The Tobacco Experiment Station at Windsor, Conn., tried soybean meal on one of their plots last year and obtained very promising results."

Industrial The total profits of 700 leading industrial and mer-
Profits cantile concerns in 1935 were 48 percent larger than in 1934 and were the largest since 1930, although still only half as large as in 1929, according to a compilation presented by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review. Of 36 groups listed in the compilation, only 3 showed deficits for 1935. One of these, the coal and coke group, reported a deficit last year after a profit in 1934, and the two other groups, realty and shipping, showed increased deficits. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 109 1/8-111 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 107 1/8-109 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 95 7/8-101 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 97 7/8-112 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 99-102; Chi. 101-106 1/2; St. Louis 104 1/2-105 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 3/4-49 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-67 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/2-61 3/4; St. Louis 62 1/2-63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/2-24 1/2; K.C. 24 1/4-27 3/4; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-67; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167-171.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.15-\$2.50 per bushel crates in city markets; \$1.85-\$2.00 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.87 1/2-\$2.00 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-85¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.00-\$1.15 per 1/2 lettuce crate in a few cities; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 93¢-\$1.25 per 1 1/2 bushel hamper in a few markets. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.00-\$1.60; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 18 points from the previous close to 11.53¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.25¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.16¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 30 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 30 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 1/2-15 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21-22 1/2 cents; Standards, 20-20 1/2 cents; Firsts, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 3

Section 1

April 3, 1936

STOCKYARDS BILL PASSED

By a vote of 32 to 18 the Senate yesterday passed the Connally-Murphy bill to open books of packers to examination by the Secretary of Agriculture and to impose other regulations upon the stockyards business. It now goes to the House. Earlier, the Capper stockyards bill was beaten on the floor of the Senate by a 32-to-27 vote which substituted for it the Connally-Murphy bill covering other phases of the packing industry. Senator Capper, Kansas, proposed to place packer-owned stockyards under the same regulation as public stockyards. His bill would abolish direct buying by packers from farmers. Advocates of the bill urged it as a curb on packer control of stock prices. (A.P.)

N.Y. HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The New York Highway Commission presented to the legislature yesterday its recommendations for a long-range highway development and improvement program. It asked for: (1) an increase in the state's permanent gas tax from 2 to 3 cents a gallon with the entire revenue to be used for highway construction; (2) construction for safety experimental purposes of 100 miles of sidewalks along state highways and the illumination of 100 miles of highway also for safety experimental purposes; (3) authorization of the State Highway Department to complete removal of billboards or signs along the highway if they interfere with the vision of automobile operators; (4) state purchase, instead of county, of all lands required for highway improvements after July 1, 1937. (A.P.)

AUSTRALIAN TRADE BALANCE

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says that an Australian cabinet subcommittee, losing no time in putting into effect the decision to restrict imports from the United States, has already begun considering action to rectify the unfavorable trade balance. Among remedial measures it is considering are increased or prohibitive duties on certain American commodities or rationing.

"APPALACHIAN APPLES"

Levyng an assessment of one-half a cent a bushel on packaged apples, to raise an initial fund of \$25,000, fruit growers in four states have organized "Appalachian Apples", an organization to advertise and promote apple sales in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. On April 24 there will be a general meeting of growers in Martinsburg, W.Va., to further operations of the organization. (Press.)

Erosion Control Tested "In widely separated parts of the country, both dust storms and floods have demonstrated in recent weeks the devastating effects of improper land use and the value of measures taken to conserve topsoil and combat erosion," says the Dallas Morning News (ed.). In the Panhandle regions of Texas and Oklahoma, dust storms like those of last spring have lifted and carried away many thousands of tons of valuable topsoil, loosened by the plowing of land formerly in pasture. On the other hand, the recent storms have shown that contour listing and strip cropping, combined with terracing, are effective in controlling wind erosion. Experiment fields treated thus in western Oklahoma were left undamaged by a 4-mile gale that blew steadily for two days and nights... It appears that a vigorous national policy of soil conservation has come none too soon. A few more decades of careless and wasteful farming methods might have brought on even more calamitous dust storms and floods, as well as washing and blowing into the Atlantic Ocean a large proportion of the topsoil needed for growing America's food."

Soil Problems "Science, with slow and painful steps, is picking its way through the maze of microscopic life that cohabits with the roots of plants in the soil," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, March 14). "But it is far yet from escape from its complexity. At every step, however, new twists and turns beckon; and they must all be tried. The practical man, eager for practical help, will therefore not find much comfort in the address given by Jacob G. Lipman (Dean, N.J. College of Agriculture) on 'Broad Relationships Between Microorganisms and Soil Fertility', before the recent Congress of Soil Science at Oxford. Nevertheless, every intelligent cultivator of the soil who reads the address will find an extraordinary number of interesting pieces of information, all bearing on the problem of the relation between the microorganisms of the soil and soil fertility...Some relief from the dark picture is provided by the fact that, on the whole, and with certain conspicuous exceptions, of which the anthrax microorganism is one, the soil is a killer rather than a confederate of the disease-producing microbes committed to its care..."

Neb. Wild Life Federation Nebraska has a new organization--the Nebraska Wild Life Federation. It was formed and temporary officers names at a recent meeting. Permanent officers will be elected as soon as a County Wild Life Federation can be formed in each county of the state. (Nebraska Farmer, March 28.)

Food Terminology The great variation in the methods of setting up recipes and in the terminology used in food preparation led the food and nutrition division of the American Home Economics Association to appoint a subcommittee "to compile information on accepted practices and to work toward uniformity in recipe construction and in the use of terms describing the ingredients, the processes and utensils used, the time and temperatures and the products after they are prepared." After four years of work the committee, of which the chairman is Dr. Florence B. King, of the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics, has completed

a report entitled 'Terminology Used in Food Preparation.' It includes sections on the construction of recipes, on the various types of ingredients used in food preparation, on processes on time and temperatures of cooking and one giving definitions of a score or more special products. (Journal Home Economics, April.)

Congress, Apr. 1 The Senate continued debate on S. 1424 to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act 1921. The House passed H.R. 11968 relating to the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make rehabilitation loans for the repair of damages caused by floods or other catastrophes and for other purposes. The Committee on Public Lands reported out with amendment H.R. 11799 to repeal the proviso of the act of May 18, 1928 (ch. 626, 45 Stat. 603) making additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests and improving and extending the winter-feed facilities of the elk, antelope and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land; and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2295).

Vernalisation Theory The Field (London, March 14) in an article on the Soviet theory of vernalisation, says in part: "The general principles of vernalisation are that growth and development, far from being identical as has been popularly supposed, are in reality two distinct and separate phenomena. Growth is regarded merely as an increase in size and weight and such changes as flowering and reproduction are included under development. According to the new theory, either of these processes may proceed independently of the other, so that we may be faced with the extraordinary case of a plant which comes into flower without having grown or a plant which grows for ever without coming into flower. All that is necessary to do, it would seem, to produce such remarkable behavior is to treat the plant in such a way that one of the two processes is favored to the exclusion of the other. The method was recognised as of practical importance in Russia, where pre-sowing treatment of seed gives accelerated development of wheat and a variety of crops....In arid regions, as in the Ukraine, a late rise in soil temperature in spring is followed by intense heat and drought in July. In such a short growing season only very early varieties of wheat can ripen. Attempts to introduce higher yielding varieties from other localities result in failure since these flower late and are destroyed by the heat before ripening. Vernalisation, by shortening the time required to flower, permits the use of these imported varieties."

Dinitrophenol Poisoning Drs. S. W. Imerman and C. P. Imerman, reporting in the Journal of the American Medical Association (March 28) on dinitrophenol-poisoning cases, say in a summary: "Dinitrophenol is unpredictably toxic except in one case reported by Frumess and the fact that persons with chronic rheumatism, tuberculosis, alcoholism, renal disorders and hepatic disease seemed to have a lessened resistance. There is no known specific chemical antidote for dinitrophenol. In view of the rapidly increasing number of untoward effects of this drug, such as peripheral neuritis, cataracts, anemia, thrombocytopenia and purpura, as well as the report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry for not accepting this drug in New and Unofficial Remedies, we feel that physicians should make every effort to discourage its use."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 9.85-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $99\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $95\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $98\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $98\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 103-104; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $65\frac{1}{2}$ -68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59-62 (Nom); St. Louis 63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-68; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $166\frac{1}{2}$ - $170\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes ranged \$2.15-\$2.60 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25-\$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.07 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 1 car \$0.55 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 35¢-75¢ in consuming centers. Texas Yellow Bermudas, U.S. Commercial, \$1.65-\$2.75 in a few markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. Texas Round type cabbage \$0.85-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 93¢-\$1.18 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few markets. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Delicious \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; 1 car Baldwins 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 11.64¢. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.25¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 11.29¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.18¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 4

Section 1

April 4, 1936

COTTON

PROSPERITY.

FORECAST

Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, forecast yesterday "unprecedented prosperity for the cotton industry and the South generally, "if the government adopts a scientific soil-building program under the new soil conservation law and applies it boldly to cotton growers, leaving it to the growers to produce crops approaching in size those formerly grown, and if it does not retard the flow of American cotton to world markets by price-supporting loans." He said the soil conservation act "holds wonderful possibilities of building up the South from every standpoint, for it is based on the sound principle of creating the most invaluable of all assets in such a country as this--a fertile, highly productive soil."(A.P.)

COMMODITY

EXCHANGE

CONTROL

Congressional sources yesterday disclosed a new move by the administration ^{to obtain legislation} placing exchanges for all commodities, with the possible exception of cotton, under a commodity exchange commission. Senator Pope of Idaho said he expected to "act immediately" on a request from Secretary Wallace that he ask unanimous consent to take up a House-approved resolution which would change the old grain futures act to a new commodity exchange act. (A.P.)

NICARAGUAN

TRADE TREATY

A Managua, Nicaragua, cable to the New York Times says the new commercial treaty with the United States has been passed by the Nicaraguan Senate but is meeting with some opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. It is believed, however, that it will be approved before the adjournment of the Congress. The government has informed the French Government that the commercial treaty whereby France received a 25 percent reduction of import duties on certain articles will be canceled May 15, but that Nicaragua is willing to negotiate another treaty favorable to France. Cancellation of the Treaty automatically cancels similar privileges given to the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain.

CONNECTICUT

MILK PRICES

Fifty-seven percent of Connecticut's milk producers have voted in favor of a flat price to be paid for their milk by dealers, Supreme Court Justice Frank D. Haynes said yesterday. He was selected by warring factors to supervise a state-wide referendum. S. M. Buckingham, state milk administrator, said that he would select an advisory committee to work out details of the plan. (New York Times.)

Mutation A Moscow report by the New York Times says: Progress
Studies in in the study of mutation of the species has progressed to
Russia the point where man can now, within limits, assume the role
 of creator and himself produce new varieties of life, it
was stated recently by Dr. Hermann J. Muller of the University of Texas,
who for the past three years has been experimenting in the Soviet Republic as head of the Department of Mutation and the Gene of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Dr. Muller, who is recognized as one of the world's foremost geneticists, made this statement in an interview explaining recent discoveries in the field of evolution by himself and his Soviet co-workers. These discoveries have been in part paralleled in America by Dr. Calvin B. Bridges of the California Institute of Technology. In his laboratories Dr. Muller has been producing new varieties of the fruit fly by shooting at chromosomes with X-rays, causing changes in cell structures which produce striking alternations in form, coloration and physiological functioning. "However," said Dr. Muller, "we cannot at this stage, and perhaps not for a very long time, produce new types to order without resorting to a process of selection similar to nature's. What we have accomplished so far is to develop a technique for increasing the number of genes, which are the bearers of hereditary characteristics and form the basis of life. This increases the range of changes available for selection..."

Overpopulation Bombay correspondence to the New York Times says that
Seen in India under the existing living and farming conditions India
 can sustain a population of 441,000,000 persons and in
another 25 years the population will have overrun that mark, according to Professor Mukerjee of Lucknow University, who spoke at the first Indian population conference held recently at Bombay. In the Gangetic Valley the growth has been extraordinary, leading to some high world records. As the percentage in this area of cultivated to cultivatable land has gone up almost 95 percent, many forests have been invaded by the plow. The total food requirements for India's population is worked out to be 356.7 billion calories per annum, considered alarming in the light of the prediction that within a quarter of a century India will reach the 441,000,000 mark.

Higher "Drought, dust storms and flood--bringing death to
Fur Prices American wild life in many sections, or at best, causing
 migrations to areas less afflicted--have taken sharp toll
of fur-bearing animals," says the Prairie Farmer (March 28). "Receipts of raw furs from trappers indicate shortages for the 1935-26 season of apparently 50 to 60 percent on skunks, 25 percent on muskrats and by various estimates 20 to 30 percent on minks. These facts have combined with improved demand in several important articles--notably skunks and muskrats--to bring about raw fur prices substantially higher than last year on pelts of the majority of American fur bearers. Price increases range between 20 and 50 percent on all the more numerous pelts except foxes, weasels and opossums."

Congress,
Apr. 2

Mr. Crawford addressed the House regarding various plans for the relief of agriculture which have been proposed during the last few years. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 11821, to correct an error in section 16 (a) (1) of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, with respect to adjustments in taxes on ~~stocks~~ on hand, in the case of a reduction in processing tax (H.Rept. 2351). The House Committee on Rules reported out H.Res. 476, providing for the consideration of H.R. 12037 relating to compacts and agreements among states in which tobacco is produced providing for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such states and for other purposes. The House Committee on Rules also reported out H.Res. 477 providing for consideration of S. 3483, to provide for rural electrification and for other purposes.

Fruit Growers
Cooperative

The 2,064 members of the Eugene (Oreg.) Fruit Growers Association were recently notified that the cooperative's 1935 pack was the greatest on record. The plant had canned 10,878 tons of fruits and vegetables during the past year and its gross sales reached \$1,427,073.17, a considerable increase over 1934. Green beans led the list of products, handled with 4,680,390 pounds. Additional bean canning equipment were^{to}/be installed to take care of an increased crop. Beets, Italian prunes, corn, cherries and walnuts were among the other important crops. (The Canner, March 28.)

High School
by Mail

"North Dakotans have responded to a new plan to offer high school subjects by correspondence to rural boys and girls," says Walter J. Hunt in Capper's Farmer (April). "Inaugurated last fall following appropriation of \$40,000 by the state legislature, 11 subjects are being given and more than 1,000 students are enrolled, representing all but two counties in the state. Students regularly attend school and prepare their lessons. The teacher supervises and takes roll but does not assist them or hear recitations. Correspondence students are required to be present daily in the classroom but their work goes for correction and comment to the Division of Correspondence and College Extension at the Agricultural College, which is in charge. Students have no cost except books. Experience shows that they complete their lessons more faithfully than in correspondence courses in which the element of local supervision is lacking. Further study is attained by eighth grade rural graduates who are remote from high schools or whose parents are unable to supply transportation or board them out. Small country high schools through this medium increase their curricula without added expense to the local school district. Costs are minimized through the main administrative office which serves all schools. A similar plan is used in Nebraska."

Prize Holstein

A prize Holstein bull, weighing 2,500 pounds, bred by Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa., recently started a long journey to the 8,000-acre Koiwai Farms of Japan, where he will be mated with famous Holstein families from all parts of the United States. The bull is Lauxmont King Katie Vale. The yearling heifer, Lauxmont Rag Apple Countess, purchased by the Japanese Government, will accompany him. This heifer was first prize heifer calf at the 1936 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. (Pennsylvania Farmer, March 28.)



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Vol. LXI, No. 5

Section 1

April 6, 1936

GOV. COTTON DISPOSAL

A plan for disposing by next September of at least 1,000,000 bales of government-owned cotton was announced Saturday by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Federal Government now owns 4,390,000 bales of cotton, acquired through the operation of its policy of lending farmers 12 cents a pound on their crops provided they cooperated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and held down production. Under the new liquidation scheme the government proposes to turn back to the farmers the cotton pledged as collateral for the 12-cent loans at a minimum of 11 1/4 cents, or three-quarters cent a pound, or \$3.75 a bale, less than its loan value. It proposes further to pay out of its own pocket the cost of warehousing the cotton, roughly figured at 1 1/4 cents a pound, or \$6.25 a bale. (New York Times.)

COLOMBIAN PACT

A Bogota cable to the New York Times says the Colombian Senate Saturday voted to ratify the reciprocal commercial treaty with the United States, already approved by the House.

COLD DAMAGE TO FRUIT

Record cold weather for April in the last few days has caused serious injury to the fruit crop in the Eighth Federal Reserve District and has had a slowing-down effect upon retail sales of spring goods, although a gain of 10 percent is reported over last year's, according to a St. Louis report to the New York Times. On the other hand, it has increased fuel tonnage and carloading indications are for a gain of moderate proportions. Belated shipments from the East have swelled the traffic tonnage in the interchange at the terminals in St. Louis.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Climbing back toward pre-flood levels, the Associated Press index of industrial activity advanced to 82.0, from 81.3 last week and 75.0 in the comparable period a year ago. All components of the index recorded better than seasonal gains, except cotton manufacturing. Residential building rising substantially, gave the first indication that the large volume predicted for this spring was getting under way. (A.P.)

SOVIET LAND

A Moscow report to the New York Times says every foot of land in the Soviet Union belongs to the state and the sale, rental or mortgaging of land is absolutely forbidden by the statute by which the land was nationalized. Saturday the first "show trial" of such a case was concluded at Balashoff in the Volga region, with the sentencing of the chairman of a collective farm to two years' imprisonment.

Mutation Research Donald C. Peattie, author of "Prodigal Nature" in Today (April 4) mentions the Lamarck and Darwin theories of evolution. Then, he continues; "the National Research Council of Washington, D.C., in conjunction with Indiana University, is sponsoring a great trek of 10,000 miles through Mexico and Central America to collect evidence for a third and more modern theory of evolution, known as mutation...The new project for exploration in the tropics, under the lead of Dr. A. C. Kinsey of Indiana University, a prominent zoologist with a log of 65,000 miles to his credit, is intended to amass impressive evidence for mutation by a series of collections out of the wealth of tropical nature...Mutation, in some modified form at least, is a theory that has probably come to stay. 'Natural selection', with its wings much clipped since Darwin died and was buried in Westminster, is already modified and now occupies its permanent niche in the history of science. Lamarckism has recently come in for a distinct revival. Probably all three theories, and other yet undreamed of, are needed to explain evolution."

Antirrhinum Rust Studies D. E. Green, mycologist of the Wisley Laboratory, England, reports in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, February) on the results of spraying and dusting to combat antirrhinum rust. The possibility of successfully combating this disease by means of spray control is doubtful, he says, but reports: "There is, however, in progress at Wisley another line of investigation depending on the selection of plants resistant to the disease. Some 550 plants of a resistant stock were this year planted along the north side of the spraying experiment trial plots. Despite the fact that these plants were sprayed three times with a heavy suspension of uredospores and were exposed for over four months to very heavy natural infection, some 77 percent remain entirely free from rust symptoms. Some of these have been selected for further investigation."

Market for Canned Fruits "That American canned fruits have become increasingly important in our export trade during the past seven years is seen from the fact that they accounted for \$11 of every \$100 of total food exports in 1935, while in 1929 only \$4 out of each \$100 of food exports consisted of canned fruits," says C. E. Birgefeld, assistant chief, foodstuffs division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in The Canner (March 28). "Each canned fruit item separately classified in our export statistics increased in 1935 over 1934, and this improvement was of direct benefit to those engaged in the growing, handling and packing of these products...The quantity of canned fruits exported from the United States in the year 1935 constituted an all-time record. That year's volume of 322,480,595 pounds was an increase of 35 percent over the 1934 export volume, and topped the 1929 figure by roughly 15,000,000 pounds..."

Canadian Wealth The estimated national wealth of Canada declined \$5,597,000,000 from the peak year of 1929 to the end of 1933, W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, states. The estimates were \$31,275,000,000 for 1929 and \$25,768,000,000 for 1933. Farm values shrunk from \$6,300,000,000 to \$4,760,000,000 and agricultural production in possession of the farmers was cut in half. (Canadian Press.)

Congress

On April 3 the Committee on Roads reported out with amendment H.R. 11687; to amend the federal aid highway act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2371).

British Trade Agreements

"On various dates between the beginning of June and the end of the year, the many (British) trade agreements which have been concluded since the passing of the import duties act will become 'terminable'," says Country Life (London, Mar. 28). "This does not mean that they will necessarily be terminated; for the agreements contain specific provision for their continuance subject to a period of notice on either side, which may be six months or less. The criticism which has been levelled in this country against the agreements has been mainly confined to the provisions which relate to agricultural produce. The position of the agricultural producer is perfectly intelligible and must command general sympathy; but it cannot, of course, be considered without regard to the country's general industrial and economic policy or to the dependence of the prosperity of the United Kingdom on world trade. During the past quarter of a century agricultural countries all over the world have established systems of industrial production of their own. The gross value of Canada's manufacturing production was, in 1931, more than double the 1911 figure. India's industrial development has similarly increased, while industrialisation is extending all over South America. It is said that Brazil can now supply all her own requirements in cotton textiles; Argentina and Mexico have also growing textile industries. The process of industrialisation everywhere continues..."

Glycerine for Food

"We are told that glycerine, a by-product of the soap industry, has innumerable uses in the preparation of foods at home," reports The Forecast (April). "A few drops of glycerine added to fruits while they are being cooked preserves the color and makes them more tender. Added to cakes and icings, it keeps the cake moist and fresh to the last crumb and prevents icings from becoming dry and brittle. The English, who are famed for their excellent tea dainties, recommend the use of glycerine in sponge cakes. This necessitates the use of fewer eggs and allows the cake to be cut without crumbling. Glycerine added to whipping cream prevents it from curdling. All of these uses have been approved by the Department of Physiology at the University of Chicago. At the university laboratories as many as 110 grams were fed daily to a representative group of men and women without the slightest ill effect."

Chromosome Study

"...Scientists think that a proper dosage of X-rays at the right time may affect chromosomes," says the Penn. Farmer (Ed. Mar. 28). "causing pieces to be broken from one and attached to another. Such rearrangement of hereditary material might give rise to entirely new races in cultivated plants. Further study will be made at the New York Experiment Station under a recent grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. If they succeed they will add to the knowledge of things important to agriculture. If they fail they will be further evidence that the problems of production have not all been solved..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.70-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 107-109; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 105-107; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $99\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $95\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 98- $103\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{5}{8}$ -49 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $66\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $58\frac{3}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 61-63 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-68; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $166\frac{3}{4}$ - $170\frac{3}{4}$.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.57 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.25 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.22 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.16 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 19-19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 6

Section 1

April 7, 1936

FARM BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Following revelation by Secretary Wallace that individual payments of farm benefits have run as high as \$1,000,000, Senator Vandenberg, Michigan, yesterday suggested a scaling down of payments to large producers, with benefit payments "the reverse of the income tax schedule," becoming smaller per unit as the total production of an individual farmer or farming corporation increases. The Senate Agriculture Committee finally approved the Vandenberg resolution asking for a list of all payments of \$10,000 or more. (Washington Post.)

PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH MEETING

United in a common campaign against disease, national health directors representing 250,000,000 citizens of Latin America and the United States yesterday opened plenary sessions of their third quinquennial conference. The meeting, most of whose sessions will be held in the Pan-American Union Building, will continue daily through April 15. (Washington Post.)

COLOMBIA SIGNS TREATY

A Bogota report to the press says President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia signed yesterday the commercial treaty with the United States providing for substantial reductions in import duties in more than 100 classes of commodities, principally grains, vegetables, automobiles, hog lard, tanned hides, insulators, phonographs and records, business machines, pharmaceutical specialties, patent medicines, wax, leaf tobacco and cigarettes. The United States tariff was reduced 50 percent on ipecac, castor beans and the other principal Colombian exports.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE PLANS

A Canberra report by the Associated Press says that a subcommittee convened by the federal cabinet yesterday considered means of redressing Australia's adverse balance of trade with the United States. Two alternatives were suggested. One was to arrange quotas on specified imports which compete with Australian and British goods. The other was to increase import duties on certain items and to restrict imports of oil and gasoline, of which an ample supply is available from British sources.

LAND BANK REFUNDING

Refunding of \$185,000,000 in Federal Land Bank bonds at a saving of 1 1/2 percent in the annual interest charges was announced yesterday by Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. The FCA head said he would call the \$185,000,000 in individual bonds bearing 4 1/2 percent interest today. (A.P.)

Breeding Pigs A. M. Shaw and J.W.G. MacEwan of the University of Saskatchewan, are authors of "A Study of Certain Breeding Practices in Pig Production" in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, February). A summary says: "If rapidity of gains can be taken as an indication of vigor, the crossbred pigs which have been studied could justly claim a larger measure than the purebreds. Seventy-seven purebred pigs showed an average daily gain for the feeding periods of 1.15 pounds, and 325 crossbreds had the higher average of 1.24 pounds per day... The feed requirements of purebred and crossbred pigs per unit of grain compared as 440 to 429. It is apparent that the crossbred pigs fed more efficiently than the purebreds, but it is extremely difficult to draw reliable conclusions about the merits of the breeds in feeding characteristics. The variations were wide and no one breed or cross was consistently superior or inferior, which lends weight to the theory that feeding efficiently is not entirely a question of breed. The best strains of all breeds studied may be expected to utilize feed with maximum efficiency, which means that the most useful breeds and crosses for bacon production must be selected on characteristics other than feeding qualities... Crossbreeding as a general policy would not seem wise at the present time, but for those who are in a position to follow such a program and maintain the breeding herd with economical replacements, the practice of crossbreeding will ensure the production of feeder pigs capable of making not only rapid but economical gains..."

Changing Countrysides Country Life (England, March 28) says: "We publish in this issue the first of a series of articles which will review one of the most pressing problems of our time; the changing countryside, and the efficacy of the measures that have been taken to direct these inevitable changes. The landscape of our countryside is not a gift from God, but the product of historical factors--the ownership of land, methods of agriculture and building, comparative speed of travel and social conditions, all of which have been profoundly changed in recent years. Can this artificial creation, that reflects social and industrial conditions that are passing away, be not so much perpetuated as endowed with a renewed purpose? Can twentieth century democracy, urban in its outlook and working through elected local authorities, follow the Georgian squire, countryman and individualist, in combining utility with beauty? The future of the countryside is not a matter of preserving beauty spots or building imitation antiques, but of so contriving the inevitable development that order, and thence beauty, results instead of the present chaos..."

Wax Coatings "Modern dietetics has boosted the fruit and vegetable for Fruit and to a position of high importance," says The Forecast (April).
Vegetables "To keep in step with the increased demand for flavorful products, new methods of merchandising the yield of garden patch and orchard are continually being devised. The Readers Digest reports that sun-ripened fruits and vegetables are now being kept fresh for distribution with a thin armor of wax. This method has proved so effective in delaying spoilage that many shippers have found it possible to do away with refrigeration. Used on apples, the wax prevents scald, the chief cause of apple decay. Oranges and grapefruit keep fresh six months instead

of six weeks, and lemons last as long as eight months to a year. Instead of being picked green and ripened by artificial means, tomatoes are picked ripe and kept fresh twice as long. A California firm is picking canteloupes dead ripe and giving them a wax coating so that city people may become acquainted with the flavor of a 'real' melon."

Congress, Apr. 4 The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments S. 4105 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission of Maryland for park purposes. Sen. Lewis submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to S. 2665 to change the name of the Department of the Interior and to coordinate certain governmental functions.

Purebred Sires "...Recent sale reports indicate a revival of interest and an improvement in prices of purebred sires," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (April 1). "The Oklahoma Hereford and Shorthorn breeders' sales held recently attracted more consignments, larger crowds of buyers and higher prices than any held in recent years. Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn breeders will hold state sales this week. In each of these state sales the consignments have been inspected by members of the animal husbandry staff of the agricultural colleges or some reputable breeder. They have been tested and given clean bills of health. They are sold under a definite guarantee. This movement on the part of breeders is destined to grow and increase in value both to consignors and purchasers if the methods adopted to establish all possible safeguards to protect and satisfy buyers and to eliminate inferior offerings are continued...The improvement in the farmer's cash income and the desire for better livestock form a combination which will insure immediate profits to breeders of purebred livestock and future profits to those who patronize the sales."

Taking Schools to Farmers "...In from 20 to 25 weeks the average farmer who resides in the Quail Consolidated High School District, Collingsworth County, Texas, may receive a limited high school education, something he has always wanted and in many instances has never had the opportunity of securing," says Jimmy Gillentine in Farm and Ranch (April 1). "Only one and one-half hours a week is required to accomplish the results. One hundred and eighty-two adults--farmers, farm women, a few community storekeepers and even high school graduates gather each Thursday evening for their weekly instruction period. A few months ago some of them had never been past the third grade...The school was organized in November 1935 by Carl Chaudoin, superintendent of the Quail Consolidated School System, for the purpose of carrying a general education to the residents and taxpayers of the community, and at the same time of stimulating interest in the Quail school, recently created from seven rural districts of the area. Instructors from the best teachers in the Quail system and in addition to previous teaching experience each has a B.A. or M.A. degree. What has been accomplished in this school, which is the largest rural high school in Texas, doubtless will serve as an example to be followed by other schools over the entire state..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 107 7/8-109 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 105 7/8-107 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 102-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 3/8-24 3/8; K.C. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ -171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes ranged \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.50 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.40-\$2 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 40¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 75¢-\$1.18 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined .3 points from the previous close to 11.50 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.33 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.11 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21-22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)...

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 7

Section 1

April 8, 1936

CHINESE SILVER

Closer working arrangements between the United States and China on financial problems involving silver were contemplated yesterday as representatives of the Chinese Government and this country conferred in Washington. At the State Department it was said that China was not seeking a loan and that it had no intention of "tying" the Chinese monetary unit, the yuan, either to the fluctuating American dollar or the pound sterling. It was further stated that Chinese prices were improving. (New York Times.)

MISS. VALLEY AUTHORITY

The National Grange yesterday threw its "general support" to the proposal of Senator Norris, Nebraska, for a Mississippi Valley Authority. It suggested modifications, however, to limit reclamation and foster soil conservation. The organization's views were presented by Fred H. Brenckman, its Washington representative, to the Senate agriculture subcommittee considering the bill. (A.P.)

HOUSING LOANS

Renters as well as property owners are eligible to obtain insured loans of up to \$2,000 for repair and modernization of dwellings under new regulations covering Title 1 of the Federal Housing Act, which were made public yesterday by the FHA. The requirement was made, however, that tenants must be under lease for a period of at least six months before becoming eligible for loan insurance. Insurance will henceforth cover only 10 percent of the value of loans, instead of 20 percent as heretofore. FHA officials explained, however, that losses have run to only about one-third of 1 percent and that the reduction should not restrict modernization activities. (New York Times.)

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

Formal offering will be made today of an issue of \$180,000,000 of Federal Land Banks 3 percent consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, due on May 1, 1956, and not redeemable before May 1, 1946. The bonds are priced at 99 1/2 and interest, to yield about 3.03 percent. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds, together with cash on hand, will be used to retire approximately \$185,205,300 of 4 1/2 percent bonds of the individual Federal Land Banks, which have been called for payment on May 1. (Press.)

R.R. FARES

A general basic passenger-fare reduction in the East was considered in railroad circles yesterday to have been made certain by the majority of railways in this region asking permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to charge 2.5 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents in Pullmans. The proposed rates would compare with 3.6 cents in coaches and about 4 cents in Pullmans now in force. (Press.)

Contoured
Pastures

C. W. Mullen, author of "Contoured Pastures Yield More Grass" in the Farmer-Stockman (April), says: "If anyone had told me five years ago that by 1935 a considerable number of farmers in western Oklahoma and west Texas would be terracing their pastures and some even listing along the contour lines, I would have shrugged my shoulders. But that very thing has come about. And here is a guess now that over the next five years it will be not uncommon to see many pastures in western Oklahoma and Texas terraced or contoured. In the spring of 1932 R. E. Dickson, Texas A. and M. College, superintendent of the field station at Spur, Texas, did some experimental listing in a buffalo grass pasture on the station farm. The furrows were about four feet apart and about four inches deep. In the spring of 1934, I first saw those listed furrows. They were completely sodded over, ridges, furrows and all. An estimate at that time was that by listing, the carrying capacity of the pasture had been doubled. No one drop of water runs from the pasture. The top of the hill or the side of the hill holds all of the rain right where it falls. There are no favored low spots that receive more run-off water than can be absorbed and well used in grass growth; no freshets of gushing brooklets that run from the hill side after a torrential rain; no trinkling little rivulets which drain away the surface moisture over the next day or so after a heavy rain. It all soaks in where it falls. It seems surprising now that it took all of these years to stumble onto the idea of terracing and contour listing of pastures. Farmers from many parts of northwest Texas have visited the Spur station, seen the remarkable results from the experiment there, have taken the idea along home with them and have either terraced or contoured their own pastures..."

Relict Soil
Bacteria

Plant communities, which have survived since early ages of the earth, occur in various parts of the world, says a Science Service report, and Sir John Russell, noted English agricultural scientist, has suggested that there may be relict populations of soil bacteria too. British soil scientists found in Wales legume nodule bacteria that can infect the roots of clover, but apparently can not fix air nitrogen, as most nodule bacteria can do when in their proper plant. Sir John suggested that these abnormal bacteria were a race left over from early times. Possibly they remain from a time before nodule bacteria had "learned" to be of use to plants. Some relict kinds of leguminous plants have no nodules. These plants probably arose in an epoch when legumes were able to do without nodules. Dr. H. G. Thornton, principal bacteriologist at Rothamsted Experimental Station, has suggested that the coming of mammals on the earth was associated with the great increase in soil fertility that followed the general adoption of nitrogen-fixing nodules by legumes. Nodule bacteria that do not fix nitrogen were reported from Wisconsin before they were found in Wales, but the idea of relict bacterial floras has never before been put forward.

World Trade

"The outstanding fact about the addresses made at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science is the overwhelming emphasis which the conference placed upon revival of trade and industry in this country through a bettered international economic relationship," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (April 4). "In

other words, revival of foreign trade as a means of restoring business, thus employment, and so calling a halt in the growing deficit seemed to most of the speakers of paramount importance at this time...While a connection between the reestablishment of a gold standard and the question of deficits and taxes may not be apparent at first glance, it definitely exists. International trade creates employment; employment eliminates relief; elimination of relief makes for a balanced budget. As precursors to this state of affairs, two things are necessary; reduction or abolition of trade restrictions in the form of quotas, unnecessarily high tariffs and embargoes, and, second, the reestablishment of an international gold standard. We have taken some steps toward achieving the first, and there is reason to believe that the second is nearer than at any time since 1931. Efforts along these lines have been in part successful; they should be continued."

Congress, Messrs. Russell, Hayden, Smith, Keyes and McNary were
Apr. 6 appointed Senate conferees on the agricultural appropriation
 bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937. The House conferees, who
were appointed March 30, are as follows: Messrs. Cannon of Missouri,
Tarver, Umstead, Thom, Buchanan, Thurston and Buckbee. The Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 4430 relating
to compacts and agreements among states in which tobacco is produced pro-
viding for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such
states, and for other purposes. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
also reported out with amendments S.Res. 265 directing the Secretary of
Agriculture to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning pro-
ducers. Mr. Vandenberg had inserted in the Record a preliminary report
from the Secretary of Agriculture in response to S.Res. 265, directing
the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with certain informa-
tion concerning producers. Considering bills on the consent calendar,
the House passed the following: H.R. 9484 to amend section 36 of the
emergency farm mortgage act of 1933; as amended; H.R. 9483 to extend the
provisions of the forest exchange act, as amended, to certain lands so
that they may become part of the Umatilla and Whitman National Forests;
and H.R. 9009 to make lands in drainage, irrigation and conservancy dis-
tricts eligible for loans by the federal land banks and other federal
agencies loaning on farm lands, notwithstanding the existence of prior
liens of assessments made by such districts, and for other purposes. On
objection of Mr. Mapes, H.R. 11642 to change the name of the Department
of the Interior to be known as the Department of Conservation, was passed
over without debate. Mr. Pierce addressed the House regarding the publi-
cation of benefit payments under the agricultural adjustment act.

Britain Wars on The sparrow, once the valued scavenger of city streets,
Gray Squirrel has long been proscribed in England, says a report in the
 New York Times. Now the British Ministry of Agriculture
has issued a similar ukase against the gray squirrel, and has advised all
rural Britain to unite for its extermination as a menace to agriculture,
horticulture and bird life. In 1931 the numbers of gray squirrels were
greatly reduced; mainly by an epidemic disease. Investigations in 1934
and 1935, however, showed that the species had made a substantial recov-
ery and was spreading over fresh areas.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.10-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 93-99 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum Duluth, 95-110; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 98-100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 98-100 $\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 102-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -50 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-64 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{4}$; (Nom); St. Louis 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $3\frac{1}{8}$ -24 $3\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 25-27 (Nom); St. Louis 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ -172 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.15-\$2.50 per bushel crate in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites fine quality \$1.25-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.07 f.o.b. Stevens Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.10-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercial \$1.25-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Mid-western Yellow Varieties 25¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage \$0.90-\$1.15 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 85¢-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 11.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.64 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Standards, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 8

Section 1

April 9, 1936

MIDWEST SOIL CONSERVATION A long-range program to prevent loss of fertile soil and a repetition of this year's disastrous floods is under way in five midwestern states, according to a Zanesville (Ohio) report by the Associated Press. J. S. Cutler, in charge of the Soil Conservation Service work in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, says the floods which swept eastern states and the Ohio Valley could have been minimized, if not entirely prevented, by effective erosion control and flood prevention.

GUNTERSVILLE ALA. DAM TVA machinery is primed to begin work on the next project in the government's navigation, flood-control and power program, the \$29,000,000 Guntersville Dam, says an Associated Press report. Preliminary work is completed and TVA authorities expect actual work on the dam to begin soon. The dam, which will harness the Tennessee River nine miles down stream from Guntersville, will be of the low type, similar to the Chickamauga and Pickwick dams.

STREAMLINED TRAIN ORDERED The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has just placed an order for a streamlined, lightweight stainless steel train which it will put on a schedule of 39 hours and 45 minutes between Chicago and Los Angeles late this year, S. T. Bledsoe, president, announced yesterday. The train will travel the 2,225 miles between the two cities at an average speed of approximately 56 miles an hour, running at times at speeds of 90 miles an hour or more. (New York Times.)

FARM BONDS SUBSCRIPTION The Farm Credit Administration announced a heavy over-subscription of its new issue of \$180,000,000 in 3 percent consolidated bonds yesterday a few hours after they had been offered. The proceeds, with additional necessary cash, will be used to refund about \$185,000,000 in outstanding 4 1/2 percent bonds which have been called for redemption on May 1. (A.P.)

FIVE-DAY WEEK BILL Rep. John W. McCormack, Massachusetts, yesterday introduced in the House a bill providing for a five-day week for the 250,000 civilian employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are not already on a five-day basis. Exempted in the bill are Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service and any other employees whose duties the President may find make a straight five-day week impractical. (Washington Post.)

Vistirus Checks A Canberra report to the press says the vistirus is saving Australian farmers hundreds of pounds. It is a creature of predatory habits which entered the country mysteriously from Europe a few years ago. Since then it has proved itself a most valuable immigrant by checking the lucerne flea, a pest deadly to pastures. The work of the newcomer has been reported by Dr. Nicholson, acting chief of the entomology division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The vistirus is being introduced in many new areas with success.

Department of Agriculture "A relentless warfare is being waged by Uncle Sam to protect America's food supply against insect pests and cattle diseases, which even under control cause an annual loss of more than one billion dollars, Fortune magazine points out in an article in its April issue revealing the remarkable achievements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture," says the Citrus Industry (March). "Nearly 50,000 men and women make up the vigilantes in the department. Without them to curb the hosts of plant diseases and insect pests clamoring to become naturalized in this country, the United States might soon be transformed from a land of plenty into a land of famine... Summarizing the great work of the department, Fortune says: 'The Department's scientists are men whose achievements rank a great deal higher than the rewards they receive from their country would indicate. Altogether, one bureau with another, it is doubtful if there exists even in that Jerusalem of the civil service, London, any civil service organization of equal value to society.'"

Netherlands Flour Ban The Canadian correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says in the April issue that the Canadian trade commissioner at Rotterdam says that owing to legislation which permits bread manufacturers to use only 5 percent unmixed foreign flour the Netherlands import trade in this product is now of small importance. The annual consumption for bread making of imported flour is about 22,500 tons. Total imports from all sources in 1935 were 41,519 tons. France was the largest supplier with 16,528 tons, United States second with 8,964 tons, and Canada third with 3,890 tons. The high prices of North American flour to which must be added the monopoly fees have made business difficult.

Small Farm Combine "A small combine of new design gave such good results for Leslie Bresson, Lee County, Illinois, in harvesting grain last spring that he purchased a second one for soybean harvest last fall," says Capper's Farmer (April). "He combined 20 acres of oats that made 39 bushels. Thirty acres that were bound yielded but 32 bushels when run through the threshing machine. 'Although this little machine cuts a swath of only 5 feet, it will harvest 20 acres a day,' said Mr. Bresson. 'That is because of the speed. I ordinarily operate it at 5 miles an hour. That gives it a capacity equivalent to that of a 10 or 12 foot machine. I have run it at 8 miles and it will do better at such speed than at 3 3/4 miles. I believe it will be an excellent soybean harvester. It is mounted on rubber-tired wheels. If necessary, dual wheels can be used. It operates by power take-off from the tractor.'"

Porcupine Grafting

C. M. Collins, in an article on "Porcupine Grafting" in *The Farmer* (Toronto, April) says: "The first reference to this system of grafting was apparently found in the summer of 1934 by Arthur Kelsall, past president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association. Mr. Kelsall noted an article in the *Tasmanian Fruit Grower and Farmer* for May 1 of that year in which the 'porcupine' method of grafting was described and the results obtained from it reported... Immediate interest was aroused by the claim that under Tasmanian conditions commercial yields of fruit were obtained the second year after grafting, so that only one year's crop was lost by using this system... The method differs from other systems in vogue in the Annapolis Valley, because it involves complete removal of all buds, fruit spurs and small limbs from the tree prior to setting any scions. Only a skeleton framework is left... The second step involves preparation of the scions. These differ from those used commonly in cleft or bark grafting in that they are left much longer. Seven buds is considered a minimum according to descriptions of this method. This involves using scions from seven inches to a foot in length. The scions are shaved on both sides, much as for the cleft graft, except that there is no need to leave one side thicker than another... Considerable interest has been aroused among fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley in this method, so it seems probable that the spring of 1936 will see considerable trial work started by various growers. From this, more extensive data will be available within a short time..."

Food

Explosions

"Every individual foodstuff that is handled in dry form can constitute an explosion hazard if the food is finely pulverized and suspended in air," says Food Industries (April). "Now that we understand more about the nature of foodstuffs explosions, the more we are led to speculation on why more such explosions have not occurred in the past. Among those who have specialized in the study of this hazard it has long been recognized that some foodstuffs possess a higher explodability than others. Until recently there has been no way of determining exactly how great this difference might be. But thanks to the researches of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils these facts are now known. The comparative explodability of most foods is presented in this issue in tabulated form. Anyone having to do with the handling of dry foods can easily see where his particular commodity rates with respect to the others. And this table constitutes one of the most valid reasons of which we have knowledge for good housekeeping in food plants."

Forestry Research

Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa, has announced appointment by the National Research Council of a committee to study research requirements in all branches of Canadian forestry. The committee will function as an associated committee of the research council. It will include in its membership representatives of the dominion departments of interior and agriculture as well as the research council, members of the forestry departments of each province, forestry faculties of universities, the lumber, pulp and paper and allied industries. Forestry engineering societies; forest protective associations and the Canadian Forestry Association also will be represented. (Canada Lumberman, April 1.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.35-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $99\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $95\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $98\frac{1}{2}$ -101; Chi. $98\frac{1}{2}$ -101 (Nom); St. Louis 102-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $49\frac{3}{4}$ - $51\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{2}$ -35; St. Louis 64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $61\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24-25; K.C. 25- $27\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 (Nom); St. Louis 26; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $168\frac{1}{4}$ - $174\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.25-\$2.40 per bushel crate in terminal markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.15-\$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 40¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type 80¢-\$1.15 in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.30; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.25 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York.

Average price Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.62 cents per pound. On the same day last season the price was 11.58 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 9

Section 1

April 10, 1936

RURAL A \$410,000,000 rural electrification program, designed
ELECTRICITY to carry electric power to 1,000,000 farms in the next 10
years, yesterday was approved by the House without a record
vote. Carrying the administration's approval, the bill already has passed
the Senate in different form, and now goes back for adjustment of differ-
ences. The Senate bill made an additional \$10,000,000 available. (Wash-
ington Post.)

AID TO In a 30-minute legislative session yesterday the Sen-
FLOOD AREAS ate quickly adopted the \$50,000,000 Walsh-Koppleman bill
extending liberalized RFC and Federal Housing Administra-
tion loans to businesses and home owners in flood and tornado stricken
areas. (Washington Post.)

WOOD PRODUCT Development of a new wood product for use in highway
FOR ROADS construction was disclosed yesterday by Tacoma Port (Wash-
ington) officials, according to the Associated Press. The
product, an oil known as "ralig", is a 25 percent solution of the lignin
of hemlock. Lignin holds the wood fibers together. The first shipment of
1,566,000 gallons will be shipped to Highway Departments of Pennsylvania,
New Jersey and Maryland.

EGG America's Easter consumption of eggs promises to be a
BOOM record one, trade authorities agreed yesterday, but the
American hen is meeting all demands on her. Paul Mandeville,
vice president of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, cited fig-
ures from four major markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston,
which disclosed that 334,000,000 eggs have been sold in the last four
weeks, a gain of 56 percent over the same period a year ago. (A.P.)

NICARAGUA A Managua, Nicaragua, report to the New York Times
COTTON says Nicaragua made its first large shipment of cotton to
Japan yesterday--1,000 bales--receiving almost 12 cents a
pound. The funds will be used to pay for importations from Japan, which
increased more than 500 percent during 1934 and 1935. Japanese products
are cheap and popular in Nicaragua, artificial silk merchandise selling
at the same price as cotton goods from the United States and England.

Canadian
Trade

Canada is approaching its busy export season with prospects of continued improvement in its trade, says a Montreal report in the Wall Street Journal (April 7). Wheat shipments are being well maintained. For the week ended March 20, exports of wheat totaled 2,798,170 bushels, against 1,690,050 in the corresponding 1935 week and exports from start of crop year, August 1 last, were 126,886,897 bushels, against 26,392,510 in the like period of the preceding year. Outlook for wheat movement over the balance of the crop year are promising. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is seldom inclined to make predictions, in its latest report says that attainment of a crop year export total of 250,000,000 bushels "seems quite possible". Should this volume be reached, it would be the highest total in three years. The bureau adds that there is every possibility that there will be larger exports of wheat from Canada in the last quarter of the crop year, or in May, June and July, when navigation will be open. There are evidences that during these three months Canada will be the chief source of world supply for wheat.

Home Bread vs.

Bakery Bread

The possible money saving through household production of bread is slight and branded bakery breads score higher than household loaves. These are the conclusions drawn as the result of researches and experiments made by Marianne Muse and Margaret Liston, of the Vermont Experiment Station. Forty Vermont households were selected, these households being located around five market centers of varying sizes. Fifty-five percent of the families baked most of their bread, 12 percent purchased most of it and 33 percent purchased all. The median cost of home-baked bread was found to be 4.3 cents a pound. On the basis of this figure, the cost of making all of the bread for this average household would have been approximately \$2.21 a month. This would have meant a saving of \$1.80 in four weeks, or \$23.40 a year. Scorings made by trained judges indicated that the commercial brands were better in all factors than either the household or the home bakery brands, while the home bakery loaves were better than those from the households in all qualities except crust. Chemical analyses proved that the breads were very similar in composition, although branded bread was higher than household bread in protein and much lower in fat. (Northwestern Miller, April 1.)

Texas
Turkeys

"With practically every farm in Southwest Texas offering a suitable range for turkeys, the growth of this industry during the past decade has been sensational," says L. B. Smith in Turkey World (April). "Brady, Texas, is acknowledged as one of the greatest turkey shipping points in the United States. Not only from 60 to 75 carloads of holiday birds are shipped from Brady each marketing season, but annually thousands of dollars worth of turkey eggs are shipped to northern and eastern hatcheries. With a total of 4,500 turkey hens being kept off the markets last fall and winter, members of the Brady Cooperative Poultry Association are anticipating a return of approximately \$30,000 from the sale of eggs this season. The first shipments on January 25 consisted of 2,500 eggs and shipments were increased weekly thereafter. In addition, the association this year has installed an all-electric incubator with a capacity of 5,800 eggs."

Congress, By a vote of 190 to 116, the House passed H.R. 12037
Apr. 8 relating to compacts and agreements among states in which
tobacco is produced, providing for the control of produc-
tion of, or commerce in, tobacco in such states, and for other purposes.

Population Trends In the course of three public lectures lately given
in the statistical department of University College, London,
Dr. R. Kuczynski, well known to students of vital statistics,
for his extensive work on population problems, spoke of the past and possi-
ble future trend of population growth in different parts of the world and
the close bearing this trend has on the economic problems of the day.
Over the past century and a half he finds that the white population of
the world has increased at an average rate of nearly 1 percent per annum.
This increase has been due to the decline in mortality following an ad-
vance in the standard of living and in the art and science of medicine.
Such factors have led to nearly a doubling of the expectation of life at
birth in the countries of western and northern Europe. This extension of
the average duration of life is, however, as is generally recognized, due
largely to the vast improvement during the twentieth century in the infant
mortality rate and in the ages of childhood and young adult life. At more
advanced ages, 60 years and over, there has been relatively little improve-
ment, and it is possible that we are just as incapable of extending life
at these ages as were our forefathers. Kuczynski takes the view, there-
fore, that future population trends will depend mainly upon fertility and
not, as in the past, upon changing mortality. Whether fecundity has changed
in the course of years is a controversial question. (Lancet, London.)

Research in Chemistry and Physics The adequate and generous support of basic research
in physics and chemistry is of outstanding economic import-
ance to the nation as a foundation for the further develop-
ment of industry and commerce in the nation, declared Dr.
Lyman J. Briggs, director of the Bureau of Standards, recently. "One new
industry comparable with the automobile industry," said Dr. Briggs, "would
bring employment back to normal. The same thing could be accomplished with
a number of smaller industries of equivalent output. "To increase employ-
ment," he added, however, "these new industries must do more than replace
with a new product something already in use. They must create new things
that people want in addition to what they already have." Basic research
in chemistry and physics, Dr. Briggs declared, is the way to find these
yet unknown industries. Moreover, if industry is to provide a wider field
for employment there must be some source of new basic knowledge to provide
new facts and discoveries with which to work. (Science Service.)

Radio for Orchardists Radio should be standard equipment for fruit growers,
Charles S. Baker, Warren County, Ohio, believes. "Weather
reports are just as useful to an orchardist as the spraying
recommendations broadcast by agricultural colleges," he asserted. "We
held our scab damage down to 5 percent or less last year by keeping in
touch with latest weather forecasts. We also find the radio reports on
markets, condition of the fruit crop, disease and insect development through-
out the state valuable to our business." (Capper's Farmer, April.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 9--Livestock at Chicago. (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers. 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.35-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $107\frac{1}{4}$ - $109\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $105\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 92 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -98 $7\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 94 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -109 $7\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 98-100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 98-100 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 102-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap, 49 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -50 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -24 $5\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 25-26 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 26 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ -174 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.10-\$2.50 per bushel crate in a few markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Stevens Points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 40¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 40¢-80¢ in consuming centers; Texas Yellow Bermudas 95¢-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack, U. S. Commercials in eastern markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Round and Pointed type \$1-\$1.40 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel baskets in New York City.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.61 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.94 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXL, No. 10

Section 1 April 11, 1936

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE SURVEY The United States and Great Britain were engaged yesterday in a survey of Anglo-American trade, which may result in negotiation of a reciprocal trade pact with this country's biggest customer. This word was passed in a highly authoritative quarter, which disclosed also that preliminary discussions, designed to explore the feasibility of concluding an agreement, actually were under way in Washington and London. Officials of both nations were reported hopeful. (A.P.)

FLOOD LOAN RELIEF BILL Disposing with formalities, Senate and House conferees on the \$50,000,000 RFC flood loan relief bill reached a quick agreement yesterday and expected to send the measure to the White House by Monday. The bill would authorize the RFC to make loans on "reasonable" security to private corporations and individuals as well as public organizations. In addition, it would authorize the Housing Administration to participate more liberally in the insurance of private loans for rebuilding and reequipping damaged industrial and domestic properties. (A.P.)

TEXAS DUSTER A Dallas report by the Associated Press says that while pattering rains chased away soil-laden clouds about the edges of the "dust bowl", a duster rolled over a 400-mile path through Texas yesterday. The invasion began night before last, dusting northern and western portions of the state severely, and cut visibility at Austin to a mile yesterday. Army fliers at San Antonio said the cloud was 16,000 feet thick. It extended east to Shreveport, La. Light rains routed an Oklahoma duster and benefited crops in the northwest portion of the state. Showers and some snow also bolstered hopes of Kansas wheat farmers.

PAYROLLS AND EMPLOYMENT Rising employment and payrolls in the past three years have substantially repaired the spending public's confidence and loosened up its purse strings, remarks the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a survey of current changes in spending habits. A sharp contraction in personal expenditures was noted during the depression; even those factory, store and office workers who were still employed, farmers who were making money, and individuals whose incomes had not ceased were apprehensive of the future and inclined to hold on to what they had. (Press.)

Cold Storage Ice and Refrigeration (Chicago, April) contains "Cold
Lockers Storage Lockers for Profitable Side Line" by P. S. Goan,
 of an ice and cold storage company in Billings, Montana.
He reports that "through a process of evolution, we transformed a petty unprofitable part of our business into one that has steadily grown and become one of our best sources of profit. During that period when, in spite of all we could do, we were rapidly losing business and the economic depression was weighing heavily upon us, this department has been constantly developing and proving a bright spot in our business. We used to be bothered with farmers who had just butchered and would bring in a box of meat for us to freeze as a convenience to them...In 1928 we decided to build a cold storage warehouse addition to our plant. In one room we built a row of shelves divided into sections with partitions and on these we put slat doors which could be padlocked. We called these 'lockers' and decided to rent them just like safety deposit boxes in the bank, charging a flat rental of a dollar a month and keeping no track of the contents. The lockers were 3 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 1 1/2 feet high. Their popularity was instantaneous. In a short time they were all rented and we had to build another bank of lockers...The room finally contained 180 lockers and was bringing in \$180 a month. Each year the business grew until we had 3 such rooms filled with lockers. Last year we started building lockers in a larger room...Our lockers have brought us thousands of dollars each year and have been largely responsible for keeping us in a good profitable condition..."

Disease "During recent years great interest has developed in
Resistant Bees breeding for improvement, especially with plants," says
 an editorial in the American Bee Journal. "Results in
some cases have been so outstanding as to lead to hope for the solution of many problems by this means...To hasten results, some workers are growing special strains of plants under glass during that portion of the year when it is too cold for growth in the open field, or sending the seed south for propagation in Mexico. By working north with the season it has been found that three generations of peas can be grown in one year...Now we know definitely that an occasional colony of bees is resistant to American foulbrood, research workers will use all possible means to fix the character and hasten the propagation of such a strain. If 15 generations are required to accomplish the result as in the case of plants, it will be some time yet before stock is ready for distribution.

Farming "Naturally poor land can be farmed even today with a
Practices reasonable prospect of success," says The Field (London,
 March 21). "Reference has lately been made in The Field to the poultry and pig enterprises that have been developed on many farms, and which are now providing the basis of fertility in arable cropping. The incorporation of poultry and pigs as part of the general scheme of farming, as opposed to specialist poultry and pig farms, has been one of the most striking developments in recent farming practice. On the Cotswolds... one sees a long row of poultry pens which are the secret of the farm's fertility. The hen folds are moved on every day and the whole of the grassland receives in turn the benefits of intensive manuring and treading..."

Congress, Senator Vandenberg address^{ed} the Senate regarding the
 Apr. 9 resolution (S.Res. 265) submitted by him, directing the
 Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with cer-
 tain information concerning producers. The Committee on Rules in the
 House reported out H.Res. 484 providing for the consideration of H.R. 11687,
 to amend the federal highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and
 supplemented, and for other purposes.

Food and

Drug Reports

"Frequently featured in National Consumer News," says
 an editorial in the March 25 issue, "are resumes of monthly
 activities of the Federal Food and Drug Administration...These reports are
 of great importance to the buying public. They serve a very definite pur-
 pose as a guide to what not to purchase in the way of proprietary medi-
 cines, and particularly they serve to make consumers alert to the possi-
 ble frauds of which they may be made victims...That the government, within
 the regrettable limitations of the authority provided by the present obsce-
 lete food and drug law, is doing an excellent job for the protection of
 consumers, is obvious...There is another purpose to be served through the
 study of the Food and Drug Administration reports. The long and continu-
 ing list of medical preparations for which unsupported claims are made,
 the unfit and below standard foods, the economic cheats show that busi-
 ness for its own protection, has an obligation to rid the market of such
 goods. The losses that accrue to reputable manufacturers because of the
 availability of worthless and even harmful patent preparations and unde-
 sirable food products, are tremendous."

Radiation

and Plant

Growth

Three workers of the Institute of Agricultural Re-
 search, Bonares Hindu University, India, report in the
 Botanical Gazette (March) on "Growth Studies in Relation
 to Ultraviolet Radiation". Three of the six summary para-
 graphs say: (2) Exposure of plants to ultraviolet rays for a period of 5
 minutes or more at intervals shorter than a fortnight is detrimental to
 their growth and yield. The more frequent the exposures or the longer
 the duration of each exposure, the greater is the harm incurred. Longer
 exposures at one time are more damaging to the yield of some plants than
 shorter ones supplied frequently. Occasional treatments of 15 minutes
 duration are productive of good growth. (3) Seed treatment for ten min-
 utes or less accelerates germination and induces luxuriant growth in
 plants while longer treatments of 20 minutes duration retard both germina-
 tion and development. (4) In all cases where early flowering and maturity
 are the result of ultraviolet exposures, the plants are chracterized by
 stunted growth and reduced yield; whereas under treatments giving better
 growth and yield as compared with the control, the normal period of vege-
 tative and reproductive growth remains more or less unchanged.

N.C. Roads

In carrying out the road-building program with funds
 made available by the regular federal aid allocation and
 PWA emergency grants, contracts aggregating \$1,000,000 a month will be let
 by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission. It ex-
 pects to spend about \$4,000,000 above its regular maintenance appropria-
 tion in improving the condition of farm-to-market routes. (Manufacturers
 Record, April.)

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Vol. LXI, No. 11

Section 1

April 13, 1936

FERTILIZER

TRUST CHARGED

An assertion by Representative Tarver, Georgia, that farmers "are apparently being robbed of millions of dollars annually" led yesterday to an investigation by the Justice Department to determine whether a "fertilizer trust" exists. John Dickson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, said he had ordered the inquiry after Tarver had submitted information which he contended justified "the belief that an agreement in restraint of trade exists between the various corporations in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer." The information was brought out in hearings on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill before a House appropriations subcommittee of which the Georgia Congressman is a member. (A.P.)

RAILROADS

INVESTIGATION

A full investigation of the charges and practices of railroads, their car-loading and freight-forwarding business, was ordered Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether present methods were "inconsistent with honest, economical and efficient management." The investigation was undertaken on the commission's own motion and all railroads subject to its jurisdiction were made respondents. It will be directed, the ICC said, to "the transportation of freight in consolidated carloads, and the relationships between said common carriers and persons or corporations engaged in the carloading and freight-forwarding business." (New York Times.)

SOVIET STATE

SUBSIDIES

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says an important step toward weaning Soviet industry from the bottle of state aid was taken in a government decree, announced Saturday, abolishing subsidies in several branches of heavy industry and the timber industry. The decree is effective as of April 1. The branches affected are coal, peat, iron mining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries, part of the chemical industry and some machine building, cement and timber industries. The necessity for subsidies to these industries lasted for upward of seven years and arose because the selling prices of coal, timber, chemicals, etc., were not changed, while the cost of production went up.

POLISH HAMS

Poland, having created some uneasiness recently among American farmers by shipping in millions of bushels of rye, has come to the front again by forwarding large supplies of cooked hams, which were shipped to the New York market for the Easter trade. (New York Times.)

Crop Protection Institute "A large amount of research looking toward the protection of food crops is quietly in progress," says an editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (April). "It is a difficult field controlled by a number of complex factors, such as finding protective reagents nontoxic to warm-blooded animals, compounds that will persist under atmospheric and light conditions, those that will spread easily, adhere through rain and wind, and preferably leave no residue either toxic or difficult to remove. The organic chemist has found here a problem worthy of his mettle...One of the groups active in this work is the Crop Protection Institute, formed in 1920 under the auspices of the National Research Council. The purpose was to find better means for utilizing the extensive equipment and facilities of state agricultural experiment stations, the universities, etc., and the expert knowledge of the staffs of these several institutions in cooperation with the manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides and those who make the equipment necessary for their utilization...The field is one where chemistry serves with distinction and in cooperation with those who know the ways of plants and insects has helped to make progress which is reassuring in the interminable conflict with fungi and insects for our food supplies."

Colour Descriptions of Flowers "The only practicable solution of the problem of accurate colour description would appear to be the production of a reliable horticultural colour chart, suitable for general use," says the Gardeners' Chronicle editorially (London, March 21). "In order to ascertain whether this could be accomplished within reasonable limits, I have matched some 500 flowers of all types with some of the best charts at present available--Ridgway's and The Repertoire of Oberthur in particular--and from the results gained it does appear that flower colours can be gathered into a moderate number of colour groups, and that while it may be impossible to describe every tone and tint in such a variable flower as the rose, for instance, or even a lilac bloom, the 'general hue' can be ascertained with a marked degree of accuracy, thus eliminating the 'personal element', which is the cause of so many pitfalls...It may be seen that a carefully graduated colour chart with which to match flowers accurately is not an impossibility. Minute description of every tone and hue is not possible or even feasible, but if the 'general hue' of the flower can be accurately described, it should be sufficient for catalogue purposes. Other factors for the success of such a chart would be that the price should be reasonable and the make-up easy to handle, and lastly, but certainly not the least important, that such a chart would be recognized as the standard work on the subject and used uniformly by all who have to do with flower description (Marguerite E. Bunyard)."

Electricity Purchases of electric current for household use have increased 43 percent during the depression, according to the Index of the New York Trust Company, and this improvement in consumption contributed to the decline in domestic electric rates. "While the cost of living at the beginning of 1935 was about 40 percent above the level of 1913," the bank publication says, "electric rates were 42 percent below the 1913 level..." (Press.)

Congress, The Senate Committee on Appropriations submitted a
Apr. 10 report (S.Rept. 1819) pursuant to S.Res. 185 concerning
 expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton coopera-
tives, which was printed in the Record. Messrs. Smith, Wheeler and Norris
were appointed Senate conferees on S. 3483 to provide for rural electri-
fication, and for other purposes. The Committee on Banking and Currency
reported out without amendment S. 3762 to authorize the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation to make loans secured by receipts on account of na-
tional-forest reserves and for other purposes (S.Rept. 1820). The Com-
mittee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment S.Res.
274 authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to investigate
and report on the domestic potash industry and laws and other matters re-
lating thereto.

Luminescence "The phenomenon of luminescence has been known for
Phenomenon centuries," says A. J. Mee, author of "Phosphorescence and
 Phosphors" in Science Progress (London, April). "The fact
that certain animals and plants, usually of a lowly order, glowed in the
dark, must have been observed by the earliest naturalists, and indeed,
Pliny records certain instances of it, including that of the bivalve pholas.
Decaying matter is often observed to be phosphorescent, and this was at one
time given as a reason for the phosphorescence of the sea, a phenomenon
now ascribed to the presence of certain luminous bacilli. In the vege-
table kingdom, it is only algae and fungi, and a few bacteria which are
phosphorescent, whilst in the animal kingdom phosphorescence is frequently
found amongst protozoa, jelly fishes (medusae), worms, crustaceans, insects
and fishes. Probably the best-known example of this is the glow-worm (or
fire fly), which is not really a worm but a beetle. In this case it is
only the female which glows in the dark. In fact, in the majority of
cases the luminosity appears to be developed for the purpose of attracting
the opposite sex, though in other instances it may serve as a warning sig-
nal (as in the case of the stinging coelenterata), or to attract prey (the
angler fish), or, with deep-sea fishes, probably to illuminate the ocean
depths, where the light from above cannot penetrate. Of all animals, the
glow-worm appears to give the greatest intensity of light, the reason being
that its glow has a maximum intensity at a wave-length of 5,700 A., which
is the wave length to which the human eye is most sensitive..."

Rehabilitation "In the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico, Uncle Sam has
of Puerto Rico undertaken a difficult task," says the Dallas Morning News
 editorially (April 3). "Hurricanes have almost wiped out
the island's coffee plantations and, in the period of economic depression,
a large proportion of the inhabitants have become patrons of the dole...
With help from Washington, The government has undertaken a program of road
building, rural electrification, housing, subsistence farming and reforesta-
tion...Despite the current poverty of the island, Puerto Rico has main-
tained a large volume of trade. The little island, 95 miles long and 35
miles long, is our ninth best customer and our eighth most important source
of imports. We buy from Puerto Rico nearly a fifth of our sugar imports
and large quantities of tobacco and fruit. We ship to the island cargoes
of flour, cotton goods, meat and manufactured goods...Potentially, Puerto
Rico is almost as productive as the Rio Grande Valley and has resort pos-
sibilities that might result in enormous wealth."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.15.

Grain: (No quotations on account of markets being closed Good Friday)

Cotton: (" " " " " " " " Good Friday)

Butter and Eggs (No quotations on account of markets being closed on Good Friday)

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6.25-\$7 per double-head barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.85-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 35¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage 93¢-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York, U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.60 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.50. (Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 12

Section 1

April 14, 1936

NEW RAYON FIBER

A string spanning the United States from New York to San Francisco would unroll from a single 1-pound ball of new rayon dress goods fiber described to the American Chemical Society at Kansas City yesterday. With this artificial stuff, man for the first time has definitely outdone nature in fineness of diameter. The new fiber is about one-third thinner than finest silk, and would unwind to a length of 2,500 miles per pound, compared with 1,000 miles a pound for rayons previously developed. (A.P.)

R.R. PICK-UP SERVICE

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which recently suspended from April to November 1 the proposal of railroads of the eastern territory to begin free pick-up and delivery service, pending an investigation by the commission, was asked yesterday in a petition filed by the American Trucking Association, Inc., to extend the scope of its inquiry to cover services which are now in effect on railroads of the South and West. The association led the fight against the suspended tariffs filed by the railroads of the East. Previously it had opposed the establishment of such services in the other territories but its pleas for suspension had been denied by the ICC. (Press.)

EMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The President's statement in his recent relief appropriation message that "at least more than 5,000,000 more people were at work in December 1935 than in March 1933," is confirmed by the current estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, which show an increase of 5,413,000 in the number at work. The board points out, however, in a study just issued, that this increase in employment has not as yet contributed materially to the solution of the relief problem. (Press.)

PUERTO RICO PINEAPPLES

A San Juan cable to the New York Times reports that the Puerto Rico Fruit Exchange said yesterday for the next six months there will be plenty of pineapples for the United States. It announced that the peak of island pineapple shipments would be reached probably two weeks earlier than usual, although the crop would also be 20 percent below normal because of the continued drought.

Food, Health and Income The Lancet (London, March 21), reviewing "Food, Health and Income: Report on a Survey of Adequacy of Diet in Relation to Income" by John Boyd Orr, says: "For the first time the food position of the country (Britain) has been surveyed on a large scale to show the relationship of income, food and health. The investigation, which relies largely upon statistical methods, has been undertaken by the staff of the Rowett Institute in cooperation with the staff of the market supply committee. Instead of discussing minimum requirements, about which there has been so much controversy, the report considers optimum requirements. These are based on the physiological ideal, defined as 'a state of health such that no improvement can be effected by a change in the diet', and the standard of adequacy of diet adopted is one which will maintain this standard of perfect nutrition. The survey attempts to find out the proportion of the population attaining this standard; and the state of health of the country is reviewed to determine how far inadequacy of diet is reflected in poor physique and impaired health. The tentative conclusion is found that a diet completely adequate for health according to modern standards is reached at an income level above that of half the population. The important aspect of the survey is the inadequacy of the diets of the lower-income groups and the much lower standard of health of the people (especially of the children) in these groups compared with those who have more money..."

"Queen Soybean" "King Cotton will have a queen if Mississippi, Arkansas and other farmers have their way--she will be 'Queen Soybean'," says American Cotton Grower (April). "Long grown as a food and soil building crop in the Southeast, the soybean now invades the mid-South and Southwest as a cash crop. Oil mills in the delta territory are investigating the possibilities of crushing soybeans for oil, meal and cake purposes during the off-season on cottonseed. Little change is needed in the machinery used for cottonseed to handle soybeans."

Flax in Oregon Charles Sumner Hoffman, Jr., author of "Oregon Low-Lands Suitable for Flax" in Economic Geography (April), says in the concluding paragraphs: "According to James E. De Viviere, head of the firm of De Viviere & Company, Coutrai, Belgium, who have manufactured linen successfully for three generations, the flax grown in Oregon is equal to any grown outside the United States. It is well scutched and handled and has a strong fiber with good average spinning quality. In his opinion the flax should spin a warp yarn if handled under proper conditions (Oregon Journal, January 18, 1935). Extensive plans are now under way for the raising and milling of flax fiber in Clackamas County near Canby, Oregon. Units are being built for the manufacture of household linens and dress material, for the manufacture of handkerchiefs and finer accessories, and a new phase including the manufacture of linen fire hose, garden hose and fabric for aircraft."

Wheat-Quack Grass Quack grass has been hybridized with wheat by a Russian plant breeder, Dr. H. B. Tzitsin, the Tass agency in Washington, D.C., has been informed. The new grain grows perennially. This would presumably give it the double advantage of not having to be sown every year and of covering and binding the soil against erosion. (Science Service.)

Vernalisation of Seeds J. R. Thomson, Department of Agricultural Botany, University of Reading, England, is author of an article on vernalisation in Science Progress (London, April). He reviews the work of two Americans, Garner and Allard, on vernalisation, and says in part: "In America, of course, short-day plants are already extensively grown, particularly maize and soybean. The day-length is certainly more than 12 hours but it is less than in Russia. Trials of vernalised wheat have shown that it is inferior both in yield and earliness to spring-sown Marquis. Marquis is the ideal wheat for American conditions and it cannot be improved upon by vernalisation. In fact, vernalisation is unnecessary in the States and it would probably be true to say that, if it were of any practical advantage there, it would have been put into practice long ago."

American Chemical Society "The discovery of the existence in the living body of a vast network of hitherto unsuspected power systems, which supply brain, nerve and muscle with the electrical current involved in the translation of messages between mind and body, was reported by Prof. Edwin J. Cohn of the Harvard Medical School at the opening of the ninety-first meeting of the American Chemical Society," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "These 'living dynamos' are the giant molecules which compose the proteins, chief constituent of the protoplasm, the most important building block of living matter. Similar 'electric plants' have been found in the lipoids, constituents of nerve tissue, and in amino acids, which are protein components. The Harvard research, carried on over a period of 10 years, had determined that these molecules, some of them from 34,000 to 5,000,000 times larger than the hydrogen atom, are in reality like magnets, carrying a positive charge on one end and a negative one on the other..."

Farm Credit Improvement In spite of a hard winter and flood conditions this spring, the sun has definitely come out from behind the clouds on the farm financing horizon, Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said in commenting on farm credit and real estate conditions during the first quarter of 1936. Myers said a larger proportion of loan proceeds under the Farm Credit Administration went for financing the purchase of farms during the first quarter of the year than in any similar period since organization. He also pointed out that interest in farm purchasing is steadily increasing and that loan collections are keeping pace firmly with the improvement in farm commodity prices and farm income. "The percentage of proceeds of federal land bank loans used to purchase farms is back to predepression levels and the dollar volume is larger," the Governor said. "Land bank and commissioner loans made in February were \$25,500,000, the highest since October, and preliminary estimates indicate that the March volume will be about the same level." (FCA, 8-23)

Longevity Diet The riddle of extending the span of human life will be attacked from a new angle, that of diet in the last half of adult life, in a six-year experiment begun recently at Cornell University. President Farrand made public a gift of \$42,500 by the Rockefeller Foundation to support the new study for six years. The investigation is based on a Cornell discovery that the diets which science has hitherto concentrated upon, those for most rapid growth of the young, are antagonistic to longevity in rats. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 130-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 107 $5/8$ -109 $5/8$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 105 $5/8$ -107 $5/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $93\frac{1}{4}$ - $99\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $95\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $103\frac{1}{2}$ -104 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $103\frac{1}{2}$ -104 (Nom); No. 1WWh. Portland $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{2}$ - $66\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59-62; St. Louis $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $62\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{3}{4}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 26; Chi. 25-27; St. Louis 27- $27\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 74-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-66; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $164\frac{1}{2}$ - $174\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds sacked in the East; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks $\$2.27\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$0.90-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 35¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; auction sales \$1.95-\$2.10 Hammond. New York, U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.40-\$1.60; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.08 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21- $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 13

Section 1

April 15, 1936

"FARM GASOLINE" The United States Bureau of Standards yesterday stepped into the "battle of motor fuels" between farm and oil chemists at the American Chemical Society with a new finding that it is possible to use satisfactorily a gasoline-alcohol blend for autos, but that engines should be redesigned to get the maximum benefits of the proposed "farm gasoline". The bureau's report was made by Dr. Leo M. Bridgeman. It was the first announcement, he said, of the bureau's recent studies of this controversy. (A.P.)

SEED LOANS The sum of \$47,000,000 was made available yesterday to farmers for seed loans by additions of \$7,000,000 transferred from resettlement administration funds and \$10,000,000 from emergency relief funds to \$30,000,000 already allotted. On February 26 President Roosevelt vetoed the \$50,000,000 seed loan bill, because no provision had been made in 1936 or 1937 budgets for such a draft on the Treasury. He restated his policy of tapering off on seed-loan appropriations and \$30,000,000 was named as a fair allotment to meet the needs of the farmers. (Washington Post.)

OMNIBUS FLOOD CONTROL BILL Another \$85,000,000 for projects was tentatively attached yesterday to the omnibus flood control bill, swelling it well above \$400,000,000. Before the Senate Commerce Committee pinned on the new projects, it accepted from Army engineers recommendations against about \$100,000,000 of projects involving both flood control and power development. (Washington Post.)

COTTON EXPORTS TO ITALY Despite Italy's prolonged war in Ethiopia, the Commerce Department reported yesterday that exports of cotton from the United States to Italy decreased sharply during the eight months ended March 31, as compared with the similar period last year. With increases recorded for most other consumers of American cotton, the report showed that during the eight months ended March 31, Italy received 286,372 bales, as compared with 371,185 bales last year. (A.P.)

NEWSPRINT With output of newsprint^{paper} by Canadian mills last month setting a new all-time record for March, production for the first quarter of 1936 reached a total of 693,424 tons, by far the largest volume for any quarter in the Canadian industry's history and an increase of nearly 18 percent over production in the first quarter of 1935. (New York Times.)

Industrial Research A new safety glass, a new razor blade and a forthcoming scientific analysis of the perfect shave, as well as "promising" anti-pneumonia compounds, are among the four-score developments of the past year listed in the annual report of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by E. R. Weidlein, director. Besides reporting on this past year, Mr. Weidlein surveyed the achievements of the last 25 years since the system of subsidized industrial research was established by Andrew W. Mellon. During this period, according to the report, the total funds supplied by various companies and associations to defray the cost of scientific investigations for their benefit were \$10,-662,091. The amount was \$632,546 during the last year. The quarter century of commercially subsidized research, Mr. Weidlein says, has resulted in more than 500 new or improved processes or products and nearly 2,000 contributions to the literature of pure and applied science. (New York Times.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following assembled examinations: senior stenographer, \$1,620; junior stenographer, \$1,440; senior typist, \$1,440; junior typist, \$1,260; for appointment in Washington, D.C., only; applications to be on file by May 4. The closing date for receipt of applications for junior veterinarian, \$2,000, Bureau of Animal Industry, has been changed to April 27.

Fertilizer Application Many thousands of out-of-date fertilizer distributing machines are still in use on American farms, according to H. R. Smalley, agronomist, National Fertilizer Association and general secretary of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application. This is particularly true of such machines as corn planters, potato planters, transplanters, and other machines that apply fertilizers in the hill or row at time of planting. Many experiments that have been carried on during recent years show that for crops that are planted in rows and cultivated it is best to apply the fertilizer in two bands at the side of the hill or row and slightly below or on a level with the seed. The fertilizer should be far enough away on each side so that there will be 1 to 2 inches of soil separating the fertilizer from the seed, or, in the case of the transplanted crops, from the young plants. (Release, National Fertilizer Association.)

Short Term Farm Credit Production credit associations loaned farmers over \$66,000,000 in the first quarter of 1936, the largest amount in any similar period since the organizations were started, says S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The dollar volume of loans increased 20 percent and the number 16 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1935, the commissioner's statement shows. "Reports from the associations reflect a steady increase in cash financing of crop and livestock production and farm supply purchasing," Garwood said. "The associations made 103,000 loans during the first quarter, over half of them in March. The improvement in agricultural conditions last year and the availability of short term money at reasonable rates has encouraged thousands of farmers to finance their operations on a cash basis this year." (FCA, 8-24.)

Mastitis and Milking Machines The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association says in the April 4 issue: "At a meeting of the research committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, Dr. F. C. Minett made a report on milking machines and their relation to mastitis in cows. A herd of 130 Ayrshire cows has been under constant supervision of the Institute of Animal Pathology for five years. During this time only a small proportion was affected with the ordinary chronic and contagious form of streptococcic mastitis, but there were numerous cases of acute mastitis due to a streptococcus different from that causing the chronic form. It was suspected that the fault lay with the milking machine, and after consultation with the maker the milking vacuum was reduced from 15 to 13 inches. This slightly increased the milking time, but no further cases of mastitis have occurred...The truth appears to be that the ordinary chronic mastitis is widespread in a subclinical form, which remains so as long as the cows are milked by hand; but with the change in the method of milking the mastitis becomes apparent. If the udders are really healthy, the system of milking will have no effect."

New Weather Map Shows 3 Dimensions A new weather map showing meteorological conditions in three dimensions to an altitude of 16,000 feet has been developed by I. I. Zellon, Weather Bureau, Pittsburgh. Mr. Zellon's device consists of a small box holding eight glass plates slightly separated. Each plate represents 2,000 feet of height, while the basic ground map below the plates is an outline of continental United States. The new development is helpful in the plotting of upper air weather information obtained by pilot balloons, army airplane flights and the weather data supplied by airline pilots. This new system of taking weather information is known as air mass analysis because not only are ground data taken but also the nature of a cross section of the upper air determined. Fast-drying opaque inks of different colors are used for plotting the various aerological data; wind velocity may be red, pressure blue and so on. (Science News Letter, April 4.)

C. F. Marbut Prof. N. M. Jomber, the University, Leeds, England, says in Science Progress (London, April): "Soil students have suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. C. F. Marbut, who for many years had been in charge of the soil survey of the United States. Dr. Marbut was one of the first to recognize the importance of the genetic study of soil as developed by the Russian School, and himself became a leader in its further development. Not only did he revolutionize the United States soil survey, but his services to soil studies in other centres were by themselves a great achievement. Dr. Marbut died in China where he had gone to conduct soil studies for the Chinese Government. Alike for his notable work and for his personal charm of character he was held in high international esteem by soil students..."

Canadian Eggs Canadians eat more eggs than any other country in the world, it is estimated. The per capita consumption of eggs in Canada is nearly 400 per year, or more than one a day per person. In 1935 Canadians consumed 222,266,100 dozen, according to the Bureau of Statistics. (Canadian Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.00-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 94-100; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 96-111; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $99\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 99-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $49\frac{1}{2}$ -51; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $65-66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60-62\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $62\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $25\frac{1}{4}$ -28; Chi. $25\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 74-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-66; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-174;

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4.75-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.05-\$1.40 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales $\$2.27\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$2.52\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.35-\$1.65; Delicious \$1.25-\$1.40; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.59 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.34 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.25 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22-23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 14

Section 1

April 16, 1936

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE UPHOLD Validity of the New York State unemployment insurance law, model for other states in carrying out provisions of President Roosevelt's nation-wide social security program, was upheld by New York's highest court yesterday.. The law taxes employers to provide "pools" from which the unemployed may draw benefits. The court of appeals, by a 5-to-2 decision, held there was "nothing unreasonable or unconstitutional in the legislative act, which seeks to meet the evils and dangers of unemployment in the future by raising a fund through taxation of employers generally". (U.P.)

FARM FUEL REFINERY Completion of the first "farm fuel refinery" in the United States, a plant to make 10,000 gallons daily of "power alcohol" from farm crops, was announced at a meeting of the Atchison, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce last night, says an Associated Press report. The plant is expected to begin production within two weeks. It is the first move in a campaign planned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York to test the commercial feasibility of selling alcohol to mix in gasoline as a motor fuel. The new foundation has requests for more of the alcohol than the new plants can supply.

ROAD BUILDERS' MEETING More than 200 delegates from the American Road Builders Association arrived in Washington for the annual business meeting which opened yesterday. The general session of the convention will be held at 11 a.m. today, with Col. Willard T. Chevalier, incoming president, as speaker. The meeting will be attended by federal departmental executives and highway officials from throughout the country. (Washington Post.)

CANADIAN WHEAT STOCKS Stocks of wheat in Canada on March 31 were about 37,-000,000 bushels below the corresponding date last year, said a crop report issued yesterday by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks at the end of March in Canada were given as 246,022,889 and a year ago at 283,032,184. The 1936 figure was the lowest for that date of any year since 1930, when the total was 228,646,367 bushels. (A.P.)

CORN STUDY The Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina is sending a technical expert to the United States to study the types of corn produced at Cornell and Minnesota Universities, says a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. It has selected Pablo Bascialli, director of the government's experimental farm at Manfredi, who has just produced a new variety of early maturing corn.

Cornell
Aboretum Cornell University's dream of 40 years for the establishment of a great arboretum for teaching and research, which will also exemplify the principles of landscape design and become a wildlife preserve, is being realized through application of the Federal Emergency Conservation Work program to this project which has been launched with Civilian Conservation Corps labor under supervision of the National Park Service and Cornell University. The arboretum covers more than 500 acres in the form of a giant horseshoe. In the completed arboretum the U.S. Department of Agriculture will maintain soil erosion experimental plots and the New York State Conservation Commission plans to improve fishing in the Cascadilla Creek. There will be in general three systems of facilities for use of the arboretum: (1) a main service road 16 feet wide, circling through the arboretum for 5 to 7 miles; (2) a truck road 12 feet wide, interconnection with other systems for supplies; (3) foot trails, extending over a total distance of many miles. In addition, there will be bridle paths, shelter houses and several resting places or overlooks.. (Parks and Recreation, April.)

Chemistry
Positions The open sesame to a job for the Northwestern University graduate of today is in the chemistry laboratory. A survey shows that every student graduated by the chemistry department in the last three years has had a job. Furthermore, all prospective June graduates have been placed or are considering offers. So great is the demand for trained chemists that the industry is ready to sign men who will graduate as far in the future as 1937 and 1938. "There has been but little depression in the chemical industry," says Dr. M. A. Hines, head of the university's department. "We have been able to place well-trained men in jobs all through the depression." Industries that have attracted northwestern chemists in recent years, he says, include oil, rubber, food, drugs, powder, camera and carbon. (A.P.)

"Deserts on
the March" "Last autumn Prof. R. B. Sears, head of the department of Botany of the University of Oklahoma, published a book, "Deserts on the March" (University of Oklahoma Press), in which he presented a compelling theory of land use and man's obligation to preserve the land," says the Literary Digest (April 4). "Recently the book was republished in New York. Critics who hadn't noticed it earlier were writing enthusiastic reviews...In his book, Professor Sears points out that the entire history of man's tinkering with the land, since the dawn of agriculture, has been one of destruction, mismanagement and waste. The Mayas lost their civilization because they couldn't manage land. The disastrous floods and famines of China are the result of land mismanagement. In North America, the land has gone so far toward destruction in 300 years that large portions are already irretrievably lost. Immediate action is necessary to save the rest, not just digging a few ditches and building some dams, but a strong land-management policy that looks to the future. The present users of the land must be enlightened, says Professor Sears, and if necessary, their selfishness and wastefulness must be forcibly curbed...In the last fifteen years Professor Sears has traveled over most of the continent, studying the climate and plants of the present and past."

Congress On April 14 the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendment H.R. 9484 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, as amended (S.Rept. 1828).

Poisonous The April issue of the American Journal of Public
Substances Health contains a symposium on poisonous substances in foods.
in Foods One of the articles, written by workers of the Department of
 Public Health, San Francisco, says in part: "Farm produce
entering intrastate commerce should receive more serious consideration, and goods sold directly from producer to consumer should be given closer inspection. This practice should be particularly followed in the case of markets maintained by farmers on well travelled highways in close proximity to metropolitan areas and catering to the motoring public. The relationship of insecticidal residue to the public health in its various aspects is not always easy to establish by means of experimental evidence, but attention may be drawn to certain possibilities which will indicate the inherent complications and difficulties. The toxic effects of materials such as lead and arsenic may be additive if not synergistic. One chemical agent may increase an individual's susceptibility to another chemical agent. Such chemical agents may not directly interfere with growth, longevity or health, but may lower efficiency and resistance to infection and predispose to disease. They may be the cause of disturbing subjective symptoms. In some cases the agents themselves actually cause specific disease states; as, for instance, the palsies produced by lead and the dental defects produced by flourides. Definite scientific proofs of such defects may be difficult to establish but they are potentialities that deserve consideration."

Rural Social "The weakness of rural social work is one of the sev-
Workers eral disturbing realities of the American scene exposed by
 the operations of the FERA," says Herman M. Pekarsky,
director of social service, Welfare Relief Commission, Kent County, Michigan, in the April Survey. "When that many-tentacled organization reached into the remote and obscure places of habitation it found not only need for social ministrations of every stripe and color but, more serious, perhaps, a complete lack of local awareness that anything much could or even should be done about it. For two years in the face of local lethargy and sometimes open opposition, the FERA pushed steadily for decent standards of relief and of personnel. To a considerable degree it developed personnel reasonably competent to meet the demands of the emergency job. It could not and did not undertake to train highly skilled social workers. Now the federal pressure for standards is gone, but the real job remains, requiring not only the best technical skills of social workers but the capacity to interpret and to develop pressures from within the community, without which the job cannot be done...In analysing social and educational resources, local, state and national, emphasis should be given to the place in the whole rural community of the county agricultural and home demonstration agents. The state agricultural college, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, through their extension services and publications, are resources with which the social worker needs to be thoroughly familiar in the interest of the clients..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.75; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.70-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ -101 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 101-105; Chi. 100-104 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51-52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -68; St. Louis 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ -63 $\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); St. Louis 61-63 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 $\frac{7}{8}$ -25 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 26-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-68; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ -173 $\frac{1}{2}$;

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4.25-\$5.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern markets \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack of U.S. Commercial in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$2.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.30 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.40 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.65; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.83 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.37 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.29 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score 32 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 15

Section 1

April 17, 1936

PRESIDENT ON CONSERVATION President Roosevelt yesterday, at the laying of the cornerstone of the new \$12,000,000 Interior Building, paid a high tribute to the part which Theodore Roosevelt played in making the United States conscious of the need of conserving natural resources, declaring: "As for myself, I am dedicated to this cause. A nation less bountifully endowed than ours, without a national policy of conservation, would have ceased to exist long ago. The remarkable thing was that the people of the United States were complacent so long in the face of exploitation, waste, mismanagement, yes, even larceny, of the natural wealth that belonged to the people..." (New York Times.)

CORN DYNAMITE Corn dynamite, a new product of the test tube, potentially superior to nitroglycerin, was reported to the American Chemical Society yesterday by its president, Prof. Edward Barlow, head of the University of Iowa department of chemistry. The new explosive is one of several possibilities opened by production from corn of a sugar-like substance known as inositol, hitherto unavailable because extraction made it cost about \$500 a pound. In the last two months, Professor Bartow said, Dr. W. W. Walker, in his department at Iowa, has discovered a method of extraction which tremendously cheapens the rare stuff, so that many laboratories already have started work on its possible uses. (A.P.)

ROAD-BUILDING LEGISLATION The House yesterday gave swift approval to a \$440,-000,000 two-year road-building program, extending the old Hayden-Cartwright federal-aid act, and authorizing funds for the first time for farm-to-market roads and grade-crossing elimination. The bill, which is purely an authorizing measure and does not actually appropriate funds, was approved with virtually no opposition and sent immediately to the Senate for action. (Washington Post.)

LIVING COSTS Because of a substantial reduction in food prices, the cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined again, dropping .4 percent from February to March, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs in March, however, were 2.1 percent higher than in March 1935, and 17.6 percent higher than in April 1933, the low point of the depression, although still 15.3 percent below living costs in March 1929. (Press.)

Cyanophoric
Plants

C. F. Rogers and W. L. Boyd, of the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., report in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (April) on "Sudan Grass and Other Cyanophoric Plants as Animal Intoxicants". Reporting negative results of three years of feeding experiments with cyanophoric plants at University Farm, these facts appear, they say: "(1) the consistent failures of plants and feeds to demonstrate assumed toxic properties when brought to University Farm and fed, even though there is some evidence that these same plants in another location fed to other animals were the toxic agents; (2) even when tests for hydrocyanic acid in the feed were strongly positive, one is led to believe that the presence of hydrocyanic acid in the feed is not alone sufficient to explain some deaths; (3) the absence of hydrocyanic acid from the feed does not establish the innocence of the accused forage. The number of cases in which deaths were associated with cyanide-free samples, and plants known to be cyanophoric only at times, is too great to be ignored; and (4) the deaths reasonably attributable to the eating of plants usually cyanophoric fell off to almost nothing at the same time that cyanide in these same plants increased in 1935, to become another indication that deaths from eating cyanophoric plants may result from other factors than cyanide alone, and that accidents from the feeding of these plants may result from a much more complicated set of conditions than is now generally believed." In view of these observations, they add, "it has seemed wise to break down the problem of the feeding of Sudan grass, sorghums and other cyanophoric feeds, into simpler problems in the effort to make some tangible progress in the elucidation and control of these types of plant poisonings."

Highway
Maintenance

"Normalcy in highway maintenance has become a badly shattered expectation in this first quarter of 1936," says Engineering News-Record. "Blizzard snowfalls and subzero cold all through January and February put an almost breaking strain on snow removal organizations, equipment and finances. Immediately thereafter, March brought floods that softened surfaces, scoured shoulders and filled ditches over large areas. Now with April comes the regular spring breakup, intensified by abnormal frost penetration during weeks of freezing temperatures acting on surfaces cleared of protective snow... Highway transport has extended the problem of snowfall from snow removal to snow control. A similar change of objective is in order with respect to handling frost upheaval. The necessary principles of control have been well established by soils research and practice in base stabilization and drainage is capable of meeting any demands of frost action. This knowledge merely needs to be applied in suitable design and construction, to reduce maintenance..."

Humming Bird
Sanctuary

Unique among wildlife preserves is the humming bird sanctuary established by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tucker of Long Beach, California, at their mountain retreat in a canyon about 20 miles west of Santa Ana, says a report to the Christian Science Monitor. The Tuckers began their experiment nine years ago, when they found three pairs of the hummers in their canyon. Now they claim that about 1,000 pairs of the birds, 80 percent of which have been reared there, inhabit the canyon.

Congress, The House passed H.R. 6544 to conserve the water re-
 Apr. 15 sources and to encourage reforestation of the watersheds
 of Santa Barbara County, California, by the withdrawal of
 certain public lands, included within the Santa Barbara National Forest,
 California, from location and entry under the mining laws. The House re-
 ceived a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, trans-
 mitting an interim report of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to
 the sale and distribution of milk products (H.Doc. 451); referred Commit-
 tee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Examinations The Civil Service Commission announced the following
 assembled examinations: junior cotton technologist, \$2,000;
 senior scientific aid (color technology) \$2,000; junior scientific aid,
 \$1,440; Bureau of Agricultural Economics, applications to be on file by
 May 6.

Artificially S. J. Watson and W. S. Ferguson, Imperial Chemical
 Dried Grass Industries, Ltd., Agricultural Research Station, England,
 reporting in the Journal of Agricultural Science (London,
 April) on the nutritive value of artificially dried grass; say in part in
 the summary: "In two of the periods (of the experiment) a normal winter
 ration of roots, hay and concentrates was fed. In the other two periods
 artificially dried grass replaced a proportion of the concentrates, an
 average of 8 pounds being fed per head daily. The two types of ration
 provided equal amounts of starch equivalent and protein equivalent, but
 the carotene intake was greater in the 'dried grass ration'. A statis-
 tical analysis of the difference in milk yields due to the contrast 'dried
 grass' vs. 'control' revealed no signs of any effect, and if any actual
 effect does exist, it is quite negligible for the 5-week periods of this
 experiment. A similar analysis on the fat content and solids-not-fat
 figures revealed no sign of change in fat or solids-not-fat content due
 to treatment. An analysis of the butter yellow colour figures was made,
 though it is pointed out that there are limitations to the interpretation
 of this analysis. The response to carotene in the ration is, however,
 quite obvious; it is most marked for the Guernsey breed. The condition
 of the cows remained good throughout the experiment, but they appeared to
 do better on the ration including dried grass, which showed a significant
 advantage over the ordinary winter ration in respect of weight increases."

Dried Fruit "A notable recent exception to the declining trend
 Markets in our exports of agricultural products has been dried fruit,"
 says the New York Journal of Commerce editorially (April 9).
 "Shipments abroad during 1935 aggregated 403,952,455 pounds, a rise of al-
 most 20 percent over the year before. Exports last year were not far below
 the 432,000,000 pounds shipped abroad in 1929. The value of these exports
 in 1935 was \$23,926,828, as compared with \$21,690,521 the year before and
 \$34,281,072 in 1929...Foreign markets have come normally to absorb from
 40 to 50 percent of domestic dried fruit production. Producers have become
 largely dependent for maintenance of prices and the prevention of accumula-
 tions of burdensome surplus stocks on a steady flow of their output abroad.
 They are particularly interested in the reciprocal trade program of the
 government, therefore, for in a number of instances tariff concessions have
 been won for exporters of dried fruits..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.75; cows good 6.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 111 5/8-113 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 109 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 97-103; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 99-114; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 102 3/4-105 1/2; Chi. 101 1/2-105; St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 5/8-51 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67-68 1/4; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-63 3/4; St. Louis 62 1/2-63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 1/2-25 1/2; K.C. 26 3/4-29; Chi. 26 3/4-29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-69; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 1/4-176 1/4.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.50-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in eastern markets; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 50-pound sack in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$1.50 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45 carlot, sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 45¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Michigan Yellow Varieties 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.10-\$1.40 per 1/2 lettuce crate in terminal markets; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Round and Pointed type \$1.10-\$1.55 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in a few markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.75-\$3.15 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.25-\$2.52 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.40-\$1.65; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.10 and Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.96 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 32 Score, 30 cents; 91 Score, 29 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 29 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 15 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 1/2 cents; Standards, 21 1/4-21 1/2 cents; Firsts, 19 3/4-20 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 16

Section 1

April 18, 1936

AFL BUSINESS SURVEY

Pointing to six strong indications of a continued rising tide of business which "is becoming irresistible," the American Federation of Labor last night moved to support President Roosevelt in his demand that business maintain wages and shorten hours. The monthly business survey of the AFL said: "This is no time for temporizing. Either we make the transition from government support to private employment by increasing wages, shortening hours and putting the unemployed to work in industry, or we keep a standing workless army seething with discontent because of the injustice done them in denying jobs at decent pay..." (Press.)

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

President Roosevelt, in a radio message read by Civilian Conservation Corps Director Fechner, last night hailed the 1,500,000 past and present members of the CCC on the organization's third anniversary, saying: "You and the men who have guided and supervised your efforts have cause to be proud of the record the CCC has made in the development of sturdy manhood and in the initiation and prosecution of a conservation program of unprecedented proportions." Fechner remarked that "it is practically certain that the camps will become a permanent institution." (Press.)

U.S.S.R. MARKET

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says the probability that Russia will be a market for even more American cotton this year than last, when she purchased \$9,000,000 worth, is seen by cotton experts there as a result of the loss of large quantities of the Soviet's own cotton crop through premature harvesting and careless handling. The Soviet bought 45,000 tons of cotton, costing \$16,000,000, abroad last year, of which 26,000 tons came from the United States. It is calculated that it must buy at least 38,000 tons from the United States this year.

P.R.R. TRUCKING OPERATIONS

Vast trucking operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad were pictured yesterday in a tentative Interstate Commerce Commission report recommending that the road's move to gain control of another truck line be denied. J. Edward Davey, of the ICC Bureau of Motor Carriers, in his report said the Pennsylvania, which started using motor trucks in 1923, now operates trucks over 7,000 miles daily, serving 955 stations. (A.P.)

Sugar Cane For Silage "...Sugar cane for silage has now arrived," says G. R. Harrison in *Hoard's Dairyman* (April 10). "I find it for that purpose along the whole northern stretch of Florida. It laps over state lines for utility in neighboring states. Enough live-stock men and dairymen have it to prove what a boon it is in a country where roughage has been and will be for some time to come one of the major problems. Those who raise sugar cane for silage purposes are enthusiastic about it...Some of these Florida dairymen report anywhere from 20 to 40 tons of sugar cane silage per acre. Here is volume that not even the tall corn of Iowa can equal. However, sugar cane silage, ton for ton, is much inferior in feed nutrients to corn...Sugar cane silage is so sweetly palatable for the livestock that they eat quite as greedily of it as they would of corn silage. Though it is not corn's equal in feed value, it fills the southern need for roughage in a big way. It will be interesting to watch its onward march as more and more dairymen and other livestock men become sold on the idea that as yet is decidedly new."

Purebred Cattle Sale "Full of good promise for the livestock breeding business and the advance of the Pacific Northwest, the largest breeders' association sale of purebred beef animals ever held in the Northwest took place recently at the Old Union Stockyards in Spokane," says the *Oregon Farmer* (April 2). "It was the third annual combination bull sale by the leading Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus breeders of the four northwest states, and a good crowd of buyers took, mostly for cash, 207 animals at an average price of \$11.78 per head. Cattle were consigned by 44 breeders. Average on 170 bulls was \$124.70. High bull of the sale was a Hereford, sold for \$375...The high cow, a Shorthorn, sold for \$135..."

Frost Damage to Roads "Appalling frost damage to the highways of the state (Ohio) is noted in almost any direction one may wish to drive," says an editorial in *Farm and Dairy* (Salem, Ohio, April 10). "What was Ohio's most severe winter in recent years left in its wake millions of dollars worth of damage which will take a long time to repair before the roads are safe for reasonably fast driving. Our observation after a trip of several hundred miles within the borders of the state lead to the conclusion that asphalt paving was most severely damaged, with brick paving a close second. Concrete roads, it seemed to us, stood the test best of any road building material. If these observations are borne out by the highway department it should prove beyond doubt that concrete roads are the cheapest in the long run."

Potato Flea Beetles Potato flea beetles are a costly insect to tobacco growers. They fleck the tobacco leaves with shot holes, making them useless for cigar wrappers or binders. Their damage in Connecticut Valley tobacco fields last year, reducing some grades of tobacco worth \$4 a pound to 50 cents, was estimated at \$1,000,000. (New England Homestead, April 11.)

Congress, Apr. 16 Senator Byrnes filed notice that when the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments appropriation bill, H.R. 12098, for 1937 is considered by the Senate, he will move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI of the Senate for the purpose of proposing the following amendment, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following: "That in passing upon applications made for compensation under the provisions of the item for 'payment to cotton ginner' contained in title I of the supplemental appropriation act, fiscal year 1936 (Public Law No. 440, 74th Cong.) and in making payments pursuant to such applications, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, in the interest of saving as much administrative expense as possible and in order to avoid delay in passing upon such applications, to accept as sufficient proof in connection with any such application, proof of the number of bales ginned by the applicant during the period June 1, 1935, to February 10, 1936, inclusive: provided, that no payment shall be made on any application for such compensation unless the application is filed prior to September 1, 1936."

Canadian Geese "Hunting wild geese of the various species which migrate across the settled portion of the country is mostly a thing of the past in Canada, according to Hoyes Lloyd, supervisor of wildlife protection, National Parks of Canada," says Outdoor Life (May). "The breeding of Canada geese has practically disappeared from the settled parts of Canada, though the arctic and subarctic regions are still the nesting grounds for many kinds of geese. There has been a serious depletion of goose and brant in the Maritime Provinces, where the eel grass condition shows little improvement. Good breeding conditions on the Canadian nesting grounds will not, in Lloyd's opinion, provide an adequate waterfowl supply for the continent. The southern prairie section of western Canada will never, because of agriculture and other interfering factors, hold again the position it once held as a waterfowl nursery..."

Chemurgy and Farming "A new word with which we shall all soon have to become familiar is 'chemurgy'," says Raymond Moley, editor of Today, in the April 18 issue. "'Chemurgy' is the use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. For instance, when a farmer raises soybeans, and sends them to a factory to be made into linoleum, he is not engaged in agriculture, but in chemurgy...Some of these crops have been found already. The soybean is a basis for soap, varnishes, leather substitutes, salad oils and infant food. But there are other crops, much less familiar to the American farmer, which the ardent chemurgist might produce. Perilla oil, used for waterproofing paper and for other technical purposes, now comes mainly from the Orient, but the herb could be grown in this country. Hempseed is used in the manufacture of paint. So is tung oil. The nuts from which tung oil is made used to be imported from China, but are now being experimentally cultivated in Florida. Pyrethrum, a Japanese flower, capable of cultivation here, makes a spray fatal to insects but harmless to man. Ramie, an Oriental fiber-bearing plant, might have possibilities for the Gulf Coast...Very likely industry will go on using more and more products of the farm. The trend toward chemurgy is sound so long as it is not forced...The attempt to hasten it by series of subsidies would soon displace technical motives with political ones and rob it of all scientific honesty..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 17

Section 1

April 20, 1936

R.R. FARES DECISION

The Interstate Commerce Commission refused Saturday to postpone the effective date of its recent order that reduces railroad passenger fares throughout the United States and reaffirmed its mandate that, after June 2, fares would be unlawful if they exceeded 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullmans. With a 6-to-5 decision, in several respects without precedent in its history, the commission rejected the petition of 23 eastern roads for an 18-month postponement of the fare cut and for permission for them to establish an experimental rate of 2 1/2 cents in coaches.

Completely deadlocked, with five commissioners willing to grant the request of the eastern roads and five others determined to compel the fare cut as ordered, the commissioners called in Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, to decide the issue. (Press.)

WEATHER RADIO- METROGRAPH

A tiny instrument, weighing less than a pound, which will automatically radio the temperature, humidity and barometric pressure at altitudes to 90,000 feet, is shown at the California Institute of Technology's "open house," says a Pasadena report by the Associated Press. Prof. Irving P. Krick, leader in the air-mass analysis method of weather forecasting, declared it a great forward step in weather determination. "The radiometrograph can be sent up with small free balloons in stormy weather when airplane flights are impossible," he said, "It also can be sent up from ships at sea. Its cost is less than air airplane flight, so if one is not recovered its loss will not be great..."

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Electrical manufacturers and contractors should benefit greatly from sales of equipment to beneficiaries of the government's rural electrification program, Morris L. Cook, Rural Electrification Administrator, has assured the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In a letter to G. M. Haskell, chairman of the association's rural electrification committee, he said: "The general trade will be well advised to give less concern to fears of what the co-operatives may do than to accepting the challenge and going out after this great volume of business which should inaugurate a new era of expansion for the electrical trades." (New York Times.)

PARAGUAYAN FOOD

An Asuncion, Paraguay, report by the Associated Press says the government made public last night a decree whereby it will rigidly supervise production and prices of foodstuffs and other articles of basic necessity.

Long-Time Experiment "Americans marvel at the age of European institutions, and indeed our national characteristics and our social and financial 'set-up' make it the exception rather than the rule, perhaps, for things to get hoary with age in this country," says the Oregon Farmer (April 2). "There is at the Oregon State College, however, at least one experiment which was started 22 years ago by the same man who now reports on it, Dr. W. L. Powers, soil scientist. It was started to determine the value of crop rotation and barnyard manure in improving the efficiency of irrigation water and increasing net returns. Station Circular 113 presents the striking conclusions reached during the experiment relating to yield, soil composition, irrigation efficiency and net profit; and they are summed up in this statement: 'The experiment showed that it is far more profitable to keep the soil productive than to restore fertility after losing it, for rebuilding exhausted soil is a long and costly process.'..."

Ton Butterfat Cows "Doubtless John W. Coppini's neighbors, in California, wondered sixteen years ago how he, starting in the purebred Jersey business with small capital, dared pay \$500 for a single cow," says Jesse Mary Hill, author of "Breeding Ton Butterfat Producing Cows" in Hoard's Dairyman (April 10). "Coppini was beginning a long-time program, buying a foundation for a purebred Jersey herd which is today one of the highest ranking production herds in the United States. This amazing herd of about 20 cows has now surpassed every other dairy herd in the nation for average butterfat yield for six years of official herd testing with an average of 546 pounds of butterfat per cow per year. Each of the six tests was made on twice-a-day milking and every year the herd averaged about 520 pounds fat per cow. Three times within the six years the herd broke national all-breed records and three times national Jersey breed records. Thirteen of the producers bred in the herd are now 'ton cows' having yielded more than a ton of butterfat each in herd tests. Several of these 13 cows have passed the ton and a half mark, one cow's yield exceeding two tons of butterfat in the six years of herd testing. Their milk yields have been correspondingly high..."

Malarial Mosquitos The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association reports in the April 11 issue that "H. S. Leeson and J. D. Gillett, members of the Entomological Department of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, have left for southern Rhodesia to continue an investigation begun by the former into the life history of malarial mosquitos. The investigation will cover the whole of central Africa from southern Rhodesia to the Sudan. The aim is to scrutinize the two mosquitos chiefly responsible for the carrying of malaria, to see whether they are everywhere identical and are not subdivided. Studies in Europe have shown the importance in the prevention of malaria of examining with microscopic care insects which appeared to be a simple species. They have shown that there are no fewer than six races of Anopheles maculipennis...The research work in Africa aims at close cooperation with agriculture and forestry. It is believed that many swamps could be converted from dangerous areas into reservoirs, which would assist the natives to tide over the dry season and to grow crops never before grown."

Congress, The Senate began debate on S. 3531, to amend the act
 Apr. 17 entitled "an act for the control of floods on the Mississipi
 River and its tributaries, and for other purposes, ap-
 proved May 15, 1928." The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out
 without amendment S. 2040 to amend an act entitled "an act to provide com-
 pensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in
 the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved Septem-
 ber 7, 1916, and acts in amendment thereto (H.Rept. 2432).

Light and Robert B. Withrow, Purdue University Experiment Station,
 Plant Growth writing in Agricultural Engineering (April) on "Light and
 Its Effects on Plant Growth", says in one paragraph: "There
 are several special applications in plant production which have not re-
 ceived adequate attention as a potential use for high-intensity electric
 lighting. These include private greenhouses and solariums, and the produc-
 tion of show plants during cloudy weather, and the maintenance of vigorous
 growth in display windows of retail florists in locations where direct
 sunlight is seldom if ever available. So far as the author is aware, there
 are not sufficient experimental results available to make possible specific
 recommendations although there is unquestionably a very real demand for
 this type of application."

Horses in In Canada at the present time the revival of interest
 Canada in the breeding of horses is one of the most striking of
 the many activities of the Dominion in livestock production.
 There is a shortage of draft horses not only in Canada but in the United
 States and Great Britain. While the number of horses on farms in June
 1925 showed an increase over that of June 1934, it has taken the increased
 production of colts in 1933 and 1934 to reach the point where the annual
 increase exceeds the natural wastage of mature animals. The clubbing pol-
 icy, which is effective in the Prairie Provinces, makes it possible for
 communities of farmers to secure the services of the best stallions avail-
 able and retain them in the district from year to year, thus fostering com-
 munity breeding and cooperative effort. The Dominion Department of Agri-
 culture on its part makes a grant to organized horse-breeding clubs of 50
 percent of one-quarter of the service fee for each mare proving to be in
 foal. In 1935 there were 206 such clubs in operation. (Journal of Agri-
 culture, Quebec, April 11.)

Standard Food "The multiplicity of container sizes in common use
 Containers has long presented a problem to the canned foods packing
 and distributing trades," says an editorial in the New York
 Journal of Commerce (April 14). "Special can sizes which closely approxi-
 mate the dimensions of standard containers have frequently tended to dis-
 rupt markets for these products, with the result that loss-leader selling
 has been encouraged. Consumers often have been unaware of the use of such
 non-standard containers. Standardization of can sizes has been frequently
 discussed among canners and distributors. Several years ago a meeting of
 packers and wholesale grocers with the Division of Simplified Practices of
 the Department of Commerce was held and the industry groups joined in de-
 fining standard can sizes... This cooperative agreement on container sizes,
 which became effective last year, has not been fully adhered to by packers
 and the canning trade..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 100-106; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 102-117; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $103\frac{1}{2}$ -106; St. Louis 109 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 - $52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $67\frac{1}{2}$ - $69\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 66- $66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 - $64\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $63\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 $7/8$ -25 $7/8$; K.C. 27- $29\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27-29; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 169-177.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4.75-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercial, 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$.40-.45¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.75-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales $2.27\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.45 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.1.40 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1.25-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.62 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 11.83 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Prepared by BAE.

* Prices basis Ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 18

Section 1

April 21, 1936

RURAL ELECTRICITY LEGISLATION Disagreement on three "vital points" was reported yesterday by Senator Norris, Nebraska, after a meeting of Senate and House conferees on rural electrification legislation. The bill by Norris would empower the Federal Government to lend money to enable farmers to electrify their farms. Norris outlined the disagreements as follows: (1) the House measure would stipulate that interest be at no less than 3 percent; the Senate bill provides that the interest rate shall not exceed 3 percent; (2) the House measure would allow loans to private companies; the Senate bill would not; (3) the House proposal does not carry a provision in the Senate measure requiring that job holders be selected on a nonpolitical basis. (A.P.)

PHILIPPINE SUGAR QUOTA A Manila report by the Associated Press says planters of the Confederation of Sugar Cane Associations adopted resolutions yesterday favoring rejection of the increased sugar quota allowed the Philippines unless sugar is admitted to the United States free of duty. Some leading sugar planters suggested acceptance of the excess quota and the payment of duty under protest. Others pointed out that the Philippines used all but 30,000 short tons of the reserve over the regular Jones-Costigan quota for 1936, saying if the next crop is short the reserve may be insufficient to cover the regular quota.

D.C. JURY DUTY The question of whether 100,000 government employees and pensioners shall be eligible to serve on District of Columbia juries considering criminal cases was placed before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, asked the court for a writ of certiorari in the hope that it would lead to a review and a reversal of the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the case of Raymond Wood versus United States. In that judgment, the Court of Appeals held that the act of August 22, 1935, by which Congress authorized government employees and pensioners to serve as jurors, was unconstitutional. (Washington Post.)

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE "Despite all the difficulties of Economic Minister Hjalmar Schacht's new plan of export and import control, German foreign trade continues to improve according to the figures for March, issued yesterday," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "German exports, which have been rising steadily since the 1,000,000,000 mark export subsidy was introduced during the middle of last year, amounted to 379,000,000 marks in March, which is 5,550,000 marks over the preceding month and 14,000,000 marks over March 1935..."

April 21, 1936

Rural Young Adult Clubs "The demand for group activities, especially planned and directed by and for rural young adults, more than justifies broad program planning and a thorough organization set-up by the Indiana Farm Bureau Department of Education to serve this need," says M. K. Derrick, author of an article, "Rural Young Adult Clubs", in Hoosier Farmer (April). "...During the past three years there has been a steady increase in the number of County Study Clubs largely composed of rural young adults. This project, as formerly fostered and supervised by the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, is to be expanded and adjusted by the Farm Bureau Department of Education to serve all departments of the Farm Bureau and the needs of rural families for information regarding economic, organization, educational, recreational and social problems. The training of leadership for such county groups has been accomplished through district camps, in session for one week during summer months. It is planned to conduct similar training camps during the summer of 1936, with at least one camp in each of the ten districts..."

Country Hooked rugs and international relations, garden patches
Women of and economic problems are some of the pegs on which talks
the World will hang at the meeting of a thousand or more rural women
in Washington, D.C., during the first week in June. Al-
ready officials of the Associated Country Women of the World have been
informed that delegates will come from upward of a dozen foreign countries.
In the exhibit of handicrafts that will be put in shape for the meeting,
space is being prepared for samples of work in farm homes of this country;
leatherwork from France; spinning and weaving from Scotland, Norway and
Sweden; lace embroideries and hand-woven linens from Switzerland; baskets
and upholstery from Scotland; and pottery, rugs and baskets from British
Columbia. The ten organizations in this country taking an active part in
arranging for the meeting are: Woman's National Farm and Garden Associa-
tion, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National
Master Farm Homemakers Guild, New England Farm and Garden Association, New
York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Kentucky Homemakers Federation,
North Carolina Federation Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, Illinois
Home Bureau Federation; Oregon State Home Economics Council and Virginia
Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. (A.P.)

Scientific Articles of interest to Department workers in Science Articles Progress (London, April) are: The Control of Differentiation, by H. H. Dixon, University of Dublin; Birds Do Attack Butterflies, by G. D. Hale Carpenter, University of Oxford; Phosphorescence and Phosphors, by A. J. Mee; Vernalisation, by J. R. Thomson, the University, Reading. Under the department, Recent Advances in Science, are a review of "Is Our Climate Changing? A Study of Long-Time Temperature Trends" by J. B. Kincer, Weather Bureau, in Monthly Weather Review (September 1933); discussions of the nature of viruses and of crystalline enzymes, by W. O. Kermack, Research Laboratory, Royal College of Physicians; and a discussion of the water relations of the plant, by Prof. Walter Stiles, the University, Birmingham.

Cooperative Marketing of Wool "Illinois farmers who marketed their wool cooperatively through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association in 1935 received an average of 5.48 cents or about 25 percent more per pound than the average price paid farmers for wool as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture," says the Illinois Agricultural Association Record (April). "The Illinois Livestock Marketing Association has just completed distribution of \$43,379.37 to 1,500 consignors in 59 Illinois counties. This sum represents the balance due these growers on their 1935 consignment. The average net price on the 1935 wool handled by the association was 24.98 cents per pound. The price on the better class of wool ranged up to 27.78 cents per pound. The average farm price paid farmers generally throughout the United States in 1935 was only 19 1/2 cents per pound. About half of the total amount distributed in final settlement, or \$19,000 represents increased returns to wool growers over the amount they would have received had they sold at the average price of 19 1/2 cents prevailing throughout the year..."

Cooperation in Science Nature (London, March 21) says editorially: "In that impressive plea for closer cooperation between men of science and those concerned with the general affairs of the nation which formed a main theme of his presidential address to the Science Masters Association, Sir William Bragg emphasised the need for much closer contact between workers in different branches of science as well as between the scientific worker and the everyday problems of industry or society. Science, he pointed out, loses its vitality if it turns in upon itself. No splendid isolation is possible for the scientific worker. On the contrary, it is one of the gravest dangers which besets the specialist and specialists we must all be today. The intense pursuit of knowledge in various directions is apt to carry us out of sight and touch with each other. Even in the world of science, it is becoming difficult for specialists in one field to understand the work of specialists in another and divisions tend to form and deepen. If, however, the mathematician, the chemist, the physicist, the biologist, the engineer and others lose contact, their separate progress is likely soon to come to an end. Moreover, many of the gaps in the uneven front of research today are represented by unexplored fields which lie between the activities of two or more branches of science. Further progress depends upon filling in these gaps by cooperation between workers in the sciences concerned."

Knitting Boom "...In the woolen industry...new fabrics were creating a new vogue for wool that cushioned the depression and helped recovery; now we are importing even the kinds of wool that we regularly grow on our own ranches and the government is being urged to open 23,000,000 more acres of grazing lands in the national forests," says Robert Duncan, author of "Profitable Yarn" in Today (April 18). "Part of this comeback was planned, organized, assisted by all the arts of design, advertising and publicity, but one of its by-products--hand knitting--grew by itself. Not even the cagiest industrialist could have predicted the extent to which knitting needles would begin to click in amateur hands...But whatever knitting is for this individual or that, it is a boon to the wool industry and its effect will be felt for long...An industry so lately aroused to consumer interest will not soon lapse into its other lethargy."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 9.00 lbs down 10.50-11.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 113 $\frac{3}{8}$ -116 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 111 $\frac{3}{8}$ -113 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106-109 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ -51 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -70; St. Louis 69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ -64 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-176.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4.85-\$5.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 45¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 40¢-90¢ in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.10-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in a few cities; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. South Carolina Pointed type 90¢-\$1.50 in a few markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.50-\$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Delicious \$1.35-\$1.50. F.o.b. sales of Baldwins 85¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.59 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.97 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.42 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 19

Section 1

April 22, 1936

FLOOD CONTROL BILL VOTED The Senate yesterday passed the Overton bill authorizing \$272,000,000 for lower Mississippi flood control and sent it to the House. The bill would authorize a five-year program of levee and reservoir building designed so that at flood peak on the big river huge spillways could be opened through the levees to empty surplus waters into floodways paralleling the main channel. (A.P.)

R.R. FREIGHT SURCHARGES Facing vigorous opposition from shipping interests, Class 1 railroads yesterday completed their plea to the Interstate Commerce Commission for indefinite extension of emergency freight surcharges scheduled to expire on July 1. Estimated to provide \$104,500,000 of additional income annually, the surcharges were authorized by the ICC last spring to help the carriers bolster revenues to meet mounting operating costs. (A.P.)

COLOMBIAN TRADE PACT The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Colombia, which was signed on September 13, 1935, was proclaimed by President Roosevelt yesterday and will take effect on May 20. It is the tenth such agreement to take effect. One other, that with Nicaragua, has been signed but has not yet been proclaimed. Negotiations for additional agreements are proceeding with a number of other countries, those with France being well advanced. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE, EMPLOYMENT Exports of American merchandise in March were valued at \$195,336,000 in the monthly foreign trade review of the Department of Commerce yesterday. This increase of 7 percent over the preceding month was accompanied by a 4 percent rise in import values to a total of \$200,295,000. Both exports and imports were substantially above those for the corresponding month last year and marked the third consecutive month in which increases over 1935 were recorded. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins also reported a 225,000 gain in employment yesterday for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in March. She offered these comparisons between July 1929, peak month of the predepression period, and March: industrial production 116 percent and 96 percent; employment, 108 percent and 84 percent; payrolls 115 percent and 75.7 percent. (Press.)

Liquid Culture W. F. Gericke and J. R. Tavernetti, University of
for Tomato California, are authors of "Heating of Liquid Culture Media
Production for Tomato Production" in Agricultural Engineering (April).
A summary says: "(1) The exceptionally large yield of tomatoes, which were of high quality according to the opinions expressed in the market on which they were sold, is evidence that the heating on liquid culture media can be employed as a means of growing tomatoes out of season; (2) by heating the culture solution and by providing proper shelter for the plants, tomatoes can be grown as an all-year crop that will yield ripe fruit for 8 to 10 months; (3) the potential yield of tomatoes from a unit area of properly prepared nutrient solution is many fold greater than that of soil because of the greater density of stand, taller plants bearing fruit the entire length of the stalks and the longer growing period. Judging from the yield obtained from the plants which had room to grow without being cramped, it appears probable that one ton of tomatoes could be grown in 12 months on 100 square feet of basin area if there is ample room for upward development; (4) the electrical equipment used to heat the solution was more than adequate to maintain the desired temperatures under the conditions of the experiment. In heating the solution a uniform temperature is maintained over the entire root system and no temperature gradient is developed as in heating soil; (5) the electrical energy required to heat the solution could have been materially reduced by insulating the sides and bottom of the basins and by covering the top with a thicker layer of excelsior and sawdust. Further experimental work is necessary to determine the best type of basins and the value of insulating them."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on S. 3531 to amend "an
Apr. 20 act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River, etc."
Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed H.R. 11821 to correct an error in section 16 (e) (1) of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, with respect to adjustments in taxes on stocks on hand, in the case of a reduction in processing tax. When H.R. 11642, to change the name of the Department of the Interior, to be known as the Department of Conservation, was reached, Messrs. Wolcott and Costello objected to its consideration; this bill is now automatically stricken from the consent calendar. The House received a communication from the President; transmitting for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to make available to the Secretary of Agriculture the funds required to give effect to sections 56-60 of the "act to amend the agricultural adjustment act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, relating to anti-hog-cholera-serum and hog-cholera virus (H.Doc. 464); referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Rice Planter A large part of California's 120,000 acres of rice will be planted from the air this year. Seed is caught in the propeller stream, sowed evenly in a 65-foot strip. By old methods, sowing 30 acres took a whole day; this way 40 acres takes 8 minutes. (Business Week, April 18.)

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: unassembled, specialist in public finance, \$5,600; Bureau of the Census, applications to be on file by May 11.

Treating Seed Grain "Many farming communities are being materially aided this spring by elevators and other interested persons who have installed machines for treating seed grain in an effort to combat and control smut and other seed-borne diseases," says an editorial in the Grain & Feed Review (April). "R. C. Rose, plant disease specialist for the Extension Service at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minneapolis, reports that last year 44 elevators in western and northwestern Minnesota installed smut-treating equipment and that they have treated more than three hundred thousands bushels of seed grain. He continues with the information that this year many more elevators have installed treaters and an increasing number of farmers are being aided...Pointing out that the new improved ceresan now recommended by his department seems actually to aid the growth of the plant, he says that the light-weight wheat and the scabby barley of 1935 is in need of every help that can be given it...Money spent on treaters and in treating seed is distinctly a sound investment and this fact is further emphasized by Fred. D. Butcher, extension plant disease specialist at the North Dakota Agricultural College, who estimates that a \$35 return can be expected for every dollar spent in producing disease-free grain for market..."

Wheat Varieties Removal of Marquis wheat from the list of crop varieties recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station marks the major change in this list for 1936. The change leaves only Thatcher and Ceres on the station's recommended spring wheat list. The decision to drop Marquis was reached in a recent conference at University Farm attended by central and branch station staff members in agronomy, plant genetics, biochemistry and plant pathology. It was based on the results of hundreds of farm and experiment station tests showing this variety very subject to black stem rust, whereas Thatcher, a variety introduced by the Minnesota station in 1934, was affected very little by this disease. During the last seven years Thatcher had a higher average yield per acre than Marquis in tests conducted by the West Central and Northwestern branch experiment stations. In 1935, a year of unusually severe stem rust infection, Marquis yielded an average of only 6.3 bushels of 43-pound wheat per acre in tests on 30 western and northwestern Minnesota farms. Thatcher in the same tests averaged 26.4 bushels, having a test weight of 55.6 pounds per bushel. Marquis had 86 percent of stem rust infection, compared with only 5 percent for Thatcher. (Northwestern Miller, April 15.)

Alaskan Colony The Matanuska Colony, Alaska, nearing its first birthday, May 10, has promulgated a "second-year plan" aimed at equipping this modern pioneer settlement to bid for Alaska's \$400,000 a year agricultural export trade. The plan envisages land clearing, more road building and construction of a creamery and cannery. A modern hospital, workers' dormitory and central grade and high school are nearing completion, and four sawmills are expected to turn out lumber this summer for additional barns and chicken houses. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 10.50-11.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 112 5/8-115 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 110 5/8-112 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 96 1/2-101 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98 1/2-113 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105 1/2-108; Chi. 104 1/2-107; St. Louis 109 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 7/8-51 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 3/4-69 1/4; St. Louis 69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63-64 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 5/8-26 1/8; K.C. 27 1/4; Chi. 26 3/4-29; St. Louis 29 1/2; No. 1 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 3/4-173 3/4.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$5-\$5.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; occasional car \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack, U. S. Commercials, in terminal markets; 47 1/2¢-50¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties \$1-\$1.25 in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.15 per 1/2 lettuce crate in a few markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.25-\$3.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.67 1/2-\$2.97 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.40-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 80¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.50; with f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 85¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in seven of the ten designated markets (holiday in 3 markets) advanced 11 points from the previous close of the ten markets to 11.70 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.85 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.49 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.40 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 cents; 91 Score, 29 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 29 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 1/4-15 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 15 1/2-15 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 1/2-24 cents; Standards, 21 1/2-22 cents; Firsts, 20 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

April 23, 1936

RESEARCH AND PROGRESS Research in the coming decade and a half will help solve the farm problem, add many new metal alloys to the thousands now in use and bring drastic changes in the tools used for working metals, J. H. Van Deventer, editor of Iron Age, told 300 delegates attending the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association yesterday. Research, Mr. Van Deventer added, has been America's "idea hatchery" in the field of technical progress. "By 1950," he said, "government may have come to realize the futility of raining money upon the farmer from above and may have decided that a much better way is to have him raise it himself from below by growing crops that have industrial rather than food uses," (New York Times.)

COMMODITY EXCHANGE BILL The fate of the administration's commodity exchange bill was thrown into new uncertainty yesterday when Senator Norris of Nebraska announced at a hearing of the Senate Agriculture Committee that several Senators and Representatives had told him that it could not be passed at this session unless cotton was included within its scope. The bill, passed at the last session by the House, was amended by the Senate Agriculture Committee to strike out cotton exchanges from among the new exchanges that the bill would bring under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. New ones included rice, mill feeds, butter and eggs. (A.P.)

TOBACCO COMPACT BILL The House agreed to Senate amendments to the tobacco states compact bill yesterday and sent it to the White House. Tobacco-growing states would be authorized to enter into agreements for interstate cooperation to control production. The Senate passed the bill Tuesday, amending it to prohibit price fixing and the establishing of production monopolies by the states. (A.P.)

DENTAL SOCIETY Spinach must take a back seat to escarole, kale and parsley in vitamin A value, according to a report yesterday of the committee on science of the New Jersey Dental Society, says an Atlantic City report to the New York Times. Dr. William I. McGonigle of Freehold, chairman of the committee, said: "Green vegetables do not necessarily mean spinach. Escarole, kale and parsley have shown greater vitamin A values than spinach. Other dark green leafy vegetables such as beet greens, chard, dandelions and turnip tops rank with spinach."

Agriculture and Tariffs Henry F. Grady, chief of the Division of Trade Agreements and Tariffs, State Department, writes on "Agriculture and the Tariff" in the Nation's Agriculture (April). Two of the concluding paragraphs say: "The concessions obtained for agriculture should be of great assistance to the American farmer in helping him to recover his foreign markets. Noteworthy commodities included in the list are: fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned and dried; pork and pork products, including lard; grains and grain products, including wheat and wheat flour, rice, corn oats, barley, rye and oatmeal; dairy products, including evaporated, condensed and powdered milk, and butter; live animals, various meat products; oil cake; vegetable oils (cottonseed, corn and soybean); poultry and eggs; a wide variety of field and garden seeds; walnuts, pecans, almonds and peanuts; cornstarch, etc. The direct benefits obtained from the ten agreements concluded indicate the farmer's vital interest in the trade agreements program. But direct benefits do not tell the complete story. The significance to the American farmer of the industrial concessions obtained must be taken into account. Gains in our trade with the world may be expected to result either directly or indirectly in increased payrolls in this country and increased demand for the products of domestic agriculture, and industry."

Chemical Destruction of Weeds "Recent developments in the eradication of weeds by means of chemicals are sufficiently far-reaching as to merit a wider sphere of appreciation," says Country Life (London, April 11). "The traditional methods of cleaning land from weeds are well understood by the average soil cultivator, but as these are apt to be expensive and in years of bad weather, relatively ineffective, it is important that alternative methods should be examined in the light of recent evidence...The principal chemical method of weed eradication is the use of sulphuric acid sprays and this has developed enormously, aided largely by the contracting work of commercial firms. Thus in 1935 some 29,000 acres were sprayed with sulphuric acid; although this is insignificant when compared with France's half a million acres...Calcium cyanamide is another material which is being increasingly used for weed control. This is actually a nitrogenous fertiliser, which acts with a dual effect...Sodium chlorate is a popular weed killer for the treatment of pathways and drives, used as a 10 to 15 percent solution at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. It has been suggested that this material is also effective for use on arable land, especially when the ground can be left uncropped for a period of from four to six months..."

Highway Cooperation "Effective cooperation between the state and the counties in Alabama is ensuring a large mileage of more highly improved roads than could be constructed by either alone," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (April 16). "As described in this issue, the plan includes a third contributor in the relief works administration but it is as applicable without this emergency partner...This arrangement offers a solution to a highway problem that exists in many states. The development of federal-aid and road users' tax legislation has emphasized the independence rather than the mutuality of county and state responsibilities for road improvement. Somewhat closer cooperation has developed in recent years but by and large independence of road control by state and local government has been...truculent..."

Congress, The Senate passed the bill H.R. 12037 relating to
 Apr. 21 compacts and agreements among states in which tobacco is
 produced, providing for the control of, production of,
 or commerce in, tobacco in such states, and for other purposes.

Mastitis "Those who are interest^{ed} in the purity of our raw milk
 Streptococci supplies," says an editorial in the British Medical Journal
 in Milk (London, March 28), "will do well to take notice of a re-
 cent paper by E. J. Pullinger, Research Institute of the
 Royal Veterinary College, London, in Journal of Dairy Research (1935, vi,
 369). "...It would appear that even the two highest grades of raw milk
 are frequently, and sometimes heavily, infected with B-haemolytic strepto-
 cocci. This is a revelation as unfortunate as it is surprising, and taken
 in conjunction with the frequency of Br. abortus in the same grades of
 milk it cannot fail to cause serious reflection. The desirability in the
 farmer's interest of controlling tuberculosis, contagious abortion and
 mastitis is unquestioned..."

Patents and The Journal of the American Medical Association,
 Scientific (April 18) in an editorial on scientific discoveries and
 Discoveries patents, says: "...In the current issue of Harper's Maga-
 George W. Gray presents (Science and Profits, April Har-
 per's) an interesting analysis of the present status of affairs as it
 concerns problems/in ^{not only} the medical field but in science generally. He
 points out that separate patent-holding agencies were operating at
 the beginning of 1936 at the Universities of Cincinnati, Columbia, Cor-
 nell, Iowa State College, Lehigh, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue,
 Rutgers, Utah, Wisconsin and Wittenberg College. Moreover, the state
 universities of Illinois and Minnesota, the California and Massachusetts
 Institutes of Technology, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia con-
 trol either directly or by a committee patents contributed by research
 workers. There seem to be three contrasting methods of financial control
 of university patents: (1) the method of the general holding company;
 (2) the method of the university holding company; and (3) the direct or
 committee method. Apparently these methods were established with the chief
 objective of protecting the public against substitutes and makeshifts.
 By means of the patent, the inventor can insure that whatever is offered
 to the public under his invention is technically right. Mr. Gray feels
 that when a new device involves the purity of a process or of ingredients,
 the public interest is best served by patenting. However, service of the
 public interest by insuring purity and quality of preparations is far
 different from commercial exploitation of the fruits of university re-
 search..."

Flower The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, April 4) in a 2-page
 Colours editorial review of recent research on the colours of
 flowers, says in the introductory paragraph: "The great
 variety of flower colour is a subject which has long aroused the interest
 of the inquiring gardener, and at intervals speculative notes appear in
 the horticultural press regarding the causes of this variation. During
 recent years flower colour has received considerable attention from bio-
 chemists and geneticists with the result that exact knowledge is rapidly
 accumulating..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.50; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.65-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 112 7/8-115 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 110 7/8-112 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 96 5/8-101 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 98 5/8-113 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 107-109 1/4; Chi. 106 3/4-109; St. Louis 110 1/2 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 3/8-51 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 1/2-70 1/4; St. Louis 69-69 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64 1/4-67; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25-26 1/2; K.C. 26 3/4-29 1/2; Chi. 27 3/4-29 1/2; St. Louis 29-29 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 76-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 64-72; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap. 167 1/2-173 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4.75-\$5.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.05-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack, U. S. Commercials, in city markets; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Michigan Yellow Varieties 50¢-85¢ in consuming centers. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.40-\$3.65 per 24-pint crate in terminal markets; auction sales \$2.65-\$2.77 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.10-\$1.20 per 1/2 lettuce crate in a few markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in consuming centers. New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.37 1/2-\$1.65; Romes \$1-\$1.15 and Baldwins \$1-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close of 7 markets to 11.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.83 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.55 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 29 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 29 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 1/4 cents; Y. Americas, 15 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Parry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 1/2-24 cents; Standards, 21 1/2-22 cents; Firsts, 20-20 1/2 cents. (Prepared by RAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.